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## FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1850.

SIXPENCE WITH SUPPLEMENT

### THE EXCISE DUTY UPON PAPER.

ALL men are agreed that taxation is an evil. The hardiest of disputants, who would deny any other self-evident proposition, would stop short at a denial of this. There needs no ghost to inform the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he who can so place this necessary burden as to make its weight most easily borne by the community, and to interfere in the least possible degree with the business, the health, the comfort, and the enlightenment, both physical and intellectual, of the people, would be the greatest man of his class, and the most valuable of public benefactors. Unluckily, it is more easy to complain of a bad tax than to invent a substitute. But, as it is no part of the business of a people to offer its back to the load, and say to its rulers, "Come, tax me," the invention of taxation must be left to statesmanship. The reople have but to confine themselves to their legitimate province of remonstrance against hardship and wrong. If the wearer of the tight financial shoe does not cry out, how is the fiscal cobbler to fit him more comfortably?

Taxation in Great Britain is a thing so complicated; so produc- a millstone hangs upon the neck of the public energy. tive upon articles that ought never to have been taxed at all; so inimposes upon rich and poor; so wasteful both in its collection and in its expenditure, as to task the highest legislative capacities to reduce but the public mind is ripe and ready to receive him. If he

oppressive, but tolerable. The whole tendency of public opinion, in recent times, as well as the whole course of our legislation, has been to substitute direct for indirect taxation; to levy a percentage from all property and from all income, and to leave trade and commerce unfettered by duties and restrictions. Had such been our fiscal policy a century ago, it would have been a fortunate thing for this country. The bitter pill of taxation would not have been swallowed with complacency; and, having to pay their own wars out of their own tills, our ancestors would have stopped short in their furious career of extravagance, before they had overwhelmed themselves and their posterity with the astounding debt of eight hundred millions of pounds sterling. Between the years 1793 and 1815 alone, a debt of £529,077,296 was contracted by our valiant forefathers. If they had been obliged to pay the whole sum in ready money to the Income-tax collector for the indulgence of their warlike propensities, they would have opened their eyes to the advantages and the beauty of Peace, and rendered the task of Government much easier for all future statesmen than it is likely to be as long as such

It will be the principal business of the Legislature in Great jurious to the operations of trade and commerce in many of their most Britain for many years to come, to minimize and re-distribute the important branches; so vexatious and inquisitorial into the private taxation of the country. The financial Hercules who shall cleanse affairs of men engaged in business; so partial in the burdens that it this Augean stable is "the coming man" of whom the Caucasian prophet has spoken. As yet, there are no signs of his approach;

it into system, or to devise any scheme to render it not simply in- succeed in abolishing the Exciseman, public gratitude will owe him a brilliant page in history, and a national statue to transmit his form and features to the latest posterity.

Sir Robert Peel, beyond all exception the greatest financial reformer the country has yet seen, did much, by his famous measure which prepared the way for the abolition of the Corn Laws, to reduce the business of this troublesome functionary. His utter extinction is too much to hope for. That he should put his fingers into our malt and our alcohol, is an evil that we may endure, since he picks up for us, by that means, no less a sum, for England, Scotland, and Ireland, than £4,993,235 per annum by his percentage upon our beer; and £5,241,572 by the tribute levied upon our gin and our whiskey. Ten millions and a quarter deriveable from such sources are not to be dispensed with as long as any necessity shall exist for taxation at all. But a densely-peopled country like this may fairly ask its rulers to relieve it from the visits of the Exciseman upon the two articles of soap and paper, both of which administer to the comfort, the morality, and the enlightenment of the great bulk of the community. To tax drunkenness is proper, but to tax cleanliness and knowledge is a mistake and an oppression; while neither tax is so productive as to make it worth the while of a Government to maintain it.

We have never yet seen a defence of either of these imposts; but the necessities of the State are such, that they will doubtless be allowed to continue as long as the public shall manifest any quiescence under the hardship which they inflict. But, although the Excise



[COUNTRY EDITION.]

LONDON ICE-CARTS .- (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

duty upon soap seems at first to be of even more importance to the comfort and welfare of the poorer classes than the fellow-burden inflicted upon paper, we are of opinion that the last-mentioned is, in reality, the more injurious of the two to a larger variety of interests. To say nothing of the paper-maker himself, who carries on a branch of industry that might, if unfettered, give employment to large numbers of the people; we have the rag-merchant, the machinist, the bookseller, the bookbinder, the journalist, the author, the printer, the type-founder, and a whole host of others whose daily bread dethe type-founder, and a whole host of others whose daily bread depends more or less upon the manufacture and the due supply of that beautiful article, paper. Nor is it these alone who are injured. Every grocer who wraps his sugar, his tea, or his spices in a parcel—every tradesman who uses packing-paper—every merchant who keeps a ledger—every man who buys a book or a newspaper—every person, male or female, young or old, who writes a letter of business or affection is affected by the visits of the Exciseman to the paper-mill. The duty amounts to three-halfpence per pound upon all descriptions of paper, without reference to quality, and has been estimated to fall in the following proportions, as regards value, upon the various kinds of paper that come under its operation:—

On thin foreign correspondence paper
On printing paper
On millboard, &c.
On brown wrapping paper per cent.

Thus, the retail trader, the shipper, and the manufacturer, of all kinds and degrees, suffer in the greatest proportion, next to the paper-maker himself; the bookbinder, the artist, and the card-maker in the next; authors, booksellers, publishers, journalists, and all connected, however remotely, with the businesses of literature and printing, in the third degree; and last of all, those whose sole expenditure for paper is for the purposes of correspondence. The tax is therefore not alone a tax upon literature, but an impediment in the way of trade in a thousand ramifications. It is a tax upon news—a tax upon learning—a tax upon history—a tax upon philosophy—a tax upon imagination—a tax upon education; and, what many minds will consider for more grievous than all the rest what many minds will consider far more grievous than all the rest, it is a tax upon the use and the distribution of the Bible.

Most people will remember the illustrations given by Sir Robert Peel, of the vexatious interference of the Exciseman in preventing the skill, the energy, and enterprise of Englishmen from directing themselves to the manufacture of the beautiful article of glass—restrictions which had not only rendered glass the luxury of the rich, instead of making it the convenience of the poor, but which had given other countries a pre-eminence which might have been interested by convenience. had given other countries a pre-eminence which might have been attained by ourselves. The vexatious interference with the manufacture of paper is equally prejudicial in this respect. In Russia, in Sweden, and some other continental countries, there are no restrictions, and no prying Excisemen. The consequence is, that English capitalists, with a knowledge of the paper manufacture, transfer their capital and their energies to other fields, where they may be more productive, to the manifest loss and detriment of the land of their birth. These, however, are but a few of the evils consequent upon this impost. To run over the whole catalogue, and expatiate upon each, would more than exhaust our limits. We trust, however, that we have said enough to draw the attention of our readers to the subject, and to show that this tax is not a mere matter of the shop to one particular trade or pursuit, but one which matter of the shop to one particular trade or pursuit, but one which affects the whole people, in their morals, their education, and their religion, as well as in their industry. The amount of revenue derived from it is comparatively small; the amount of mischief inflicted by it is almost incalculable.

### LONDON ICE-CARTS.

Is proof were wanting of the world's progress in luxurious arts, it might be found in the various use of ice in domestic economy, which has, of late years, so increased as to have given rise to a branch of commerce known as " the Ice-Meanwhile, Science has lent her aid to the refinement, in multiplying the means of producing artificial cold with the rapidity of machinery; yet, the demand for the natural material has, from year to year, vastly increased in

the means of producing artificial cold with the rapidity of machinery; yet, the demand for the natural material has, from year to year, vastly increased in spite of this forced supply.

London receives annually her cargoes of crystal ice from Wenham Lake—a trade, if we mistake not, first illustrated and described in this Journal. Norway and Sweden likewise send to us their shiploads; and the importation thence is stated within the past year to have been greater than from the United States.

The Illustration upon the preceding page shows the ready means of our native supply; and a sharp frost almost as invariably brings out a host of the little carts there depicted, as a frozen dishcloth raises the price of coals. The ponds in the neishbourhood of the metropolis yield the ice to these motley merchants, who are mostly small carriers, greengroeers, fishmongers, &c. The trade rises and falls with the weather: each cart holds from 1½ to 2 cwt. of ice, which, in cheap seasons, brings the finder but half-a-crown; still, in mild winters, the same quantity has been known to realise fourteen shillings. Upon frosty mornings you see a string of these carts depositing their loads at confectioners, fishmongers, and clubnouses. For example, on Thursday morning several ice-carts might have been seen at the County Service Club (late Crockford's), in St. James's-street, unloading the raw material for enabling the sons of luxury to slake their thirst during the next London season.

The ice is stored in large wells, of which wholesale dealers possess several in various parts of the environs: we have seen at one well in St. John's-wood a string of sixty or seventy carts waiting to discharge their loads; and, in the course of a morning, more than two hundred such loads have been deposited.

The scene of the collection of the ice, as well as its conveyance, has its humours; and the latter are made cleverly characteristic by the comic pencil of the Artist of the previous Engraving.

Ice is not only employed in the composition of vario

"Stet nive gelidum Soracte."

BURNING WATER INSTEAD OF LAMP OIL.—The New York Sun has BURNING WATER INSTEAD OF LAMP OIL.—The New York Nun has a letter from Worcester, Massachusetts, in which the writer claims to have invented and put in use an apparatus which separates the oxygen of which water is composed, and produces gases for lights. This it does at no other expense than that of the machinery—as no material but water is used. The water is decomposed by a current of electricity, evolved by the apparatus. The labour of five minutes, once in two hours in the day, in winding up the machine, is all that is required to produce two hundred and fifty cubic feet of gas. The expense of the machine is three hundred dollars, and it can be carried by a man under his arm. Such is the description of it. Time will determine whether it is even so.

WEIGHING DEPARTMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—One of the most intere ting and astonishing departments within the whole compass of the

Wrighing Department of the Market Michael Strand and the compass of the most interecting and astonishing departments within the whole compass of the most interecting and astonishing department, in which, with the rapidity of thought, and a precision appreaching to the hundredth part of a grain, the weight of the gold coins are determined. There are six weighing machines, kept working by the same agency which spplies all the mechanical power in the bank, and three weighers attend to these. Rolls of sovereigns, or half-sovereigns, are placed in grooves, and are shaken, one at a time, by the motion of the machine, into the scale. If they are of standard weights they are thrown by the same mechanical intelligence into a box at the right hand side of the person who watches the operation, if they have lost the hundredth part of a grain, they are cast into a box on the left. Those which stand the test are put into bags of 1000 sovereigns each, and those below par are cut by a machine, and sent back to the Mint. Between 1000 and 2000 light sovereigns are thus daily sent out of circulation. The silver is put up into bags, each of £1000 value, and the gold into bags of a thousand, and then those bagfuls of bullion are sent through a strongly guarded door, or rather window, into the treasury. The treasury is a gloomy apartment, fitted up with iron presses, which are supplied with huge locks and boits, and which are perfectly fire-proof. Gold, silver, and paper money ready for circulation, to the amount of £22,000,000 sterling, were in the treasury when we visited it. One of the gentlemen in that department placed 1000 sovereigns in our hand, and, at the same time, pointed to seventy bags full of gold in the little recess which he had thrown open, making, in all, the modest sum of £70,000. He placed notes to the amount of half a million also upon our palm, which, no doubt, had its own sensation as the precious deposit trembled on its top. The heads of departments need in the treasury every evening, and there all the accoun

#### FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE

The French Legislative Assembly, having at last obtained some respite from domestic questions, has gladly taken up a subject belonging to the foreign relations of the Republic; and now that "order" is deemed to be sufficiently restored to admit of a little diplomatic folly being indulged in, the gentle who all fied shamefully and precipitately from the scene of dauger when "con-fusion worse confounded" was the "order of the day," have, in the fancied security of established tranquillity, assumed quite a belligerent tone, in support of the visionary object of the maintenance of French influence in South America, on the banks of the Plata.

M. Larochejaquelin, M. Thiers, and several other leading politicians, deeming that the treaty concluded in the name of France by Admiral Le Prédour with Rosas, the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, on the affairs of Monte Video. is incompatible with the dignity of France, have seized the occasion of the bill granting a subsidy to the Monte-Videan Government, to force upon the French Government a measure requiring that any negotiations opened with Rosas for the modifica-

a measure requiring that any negotiations opened with Rosas for the modification of that treaty should be backed by a military expedition.

In the course of the discussion, General de la Hitte, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced the intentions of the Government on the subject of the question. He declared that the Government did not approve of the treaty signed by Admiral Le Prédour, and did not mean to ratify it; but he at the same time declared that it was not the intention of the Government to declare war against General Rosas—a war which, once commenced, might lead to interminable difficulties. Ten thousand men, at the very least, would be necessary, in his estimation, to establish the French firmly at Monte Video. Besides this waste of troops, it would be necessary to make arrengements for the provisions and other necessaries of the troops, which would have to be provided from abroad, as the whole of the country was in the hands of the enemy. This would be an enormous expense, and ought not to be incurred without due consideration. In his opinion, and in that of the Government, another attempt should be made to negotiate. New negotiations might produce results which would be ance to the Troops, which are also some promising to their honour; whilst they might be equally advantageous to the interests of the country.

This speech was followed by one from M. Napoleon Daru (the reporter of the committee to which the proposition for the credit, viz. 2,300,000 francs, had been referred), who strongly opposed the peace policy proposed by the Minister of War.

The debate has terminated (at least for the present) by the adoption of an arrendment moved by M. de Ranke allowing a credit of 10,000 000 francs.

of War.

The debate has terminated (at least for the present) by the adoption of an amendment moved by M. de Ranie, allowing a credit of 10,000,000 francs to Government for the purpose of carrying out an armed negotiation. This amendment was carried by a majority of 3; the numbers for it being 315, and against 1312. The effect of this vote will be to oblige the committee to make a fresh report, pointing out the particular kind of action they recommend, and on which a new debate will arise. M. Thiers was prevented taking part in the debate by a bleeding of the mouth.

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When the next division takes place, it is expected that the Ministers will have a majority, many of those who voted for M, Ranie's amendment having since changed their minds.

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General Changarnier has had a handsome sword presented to him, which was
raised by subscription, in acknowledgment of the services he has rendered to

raised by subscription, in acknowledgment of the services he has rendered to the Republic.

A few days since, a riot broke out among the first and second battalions of students at the Military School of La Fleche. The disturbance was soon put down, and the leaders arrested.

On New Year's Day, all political business was suspended in Paris, and the Bourse and other public offices closed. Great numbers of persons visited the various shops for the sale of bonbons, and the day was principally spent in family salutations. The receptions at the Elysée by the President of the Republic consisted of deputations from corporate bodies, the council of the University, the officers of the army and of the National Guard, &c., but no addresses were delivered.

consisted of deputations from corporate bodies, the council of the University, the offisers of the army and of the National Guard, &c., but no addresses were delivered.

The President celebrated the New Year by creating, for the first time since the revolution of February, a Field-Marshal of France. The General upon whom this distinguished honour has been conferred is the President's uncle, General Jérome Bonaparte, the Governor of the Invalides, and ex-King of Westphalia. The elevation of Jérome Bonaparte to the dignity of Marshal is considered a fact of some importance, as showing that there is a reconciliation between the President of the Republic and the members of his family.

The health of M. Lamartine is improved, and he is expected to resume his seat in the Assembly in a few days.

The Abbé de Lamennais has inserted a notice in the Réforme, that he has ceased to have anything to do with the editorship of that journal.

Several of the journals have mentioned an unfounded report that General Cabrera had been arrested in Paris. He is in London.

A journal having mentioned a mysterious attack which had been made "on an individual belonging to an historical family," the Evénement states that the attack in question was made on Wednesday night, against the carriage of a representative, a nephew of the Emperor, and that the coachman was seriously wounded in defending his master.

Seventeen of the persons who were arrested some time since in the Rue Rumford, on a charge of having conspired to overthrow the Government of the Republic, and to restore the Bourbons, are to be tried on the double charge of having conspiracy has been abandoned.

The fleet under the command of Admiral Parseval Deschenes was every day expected at Toulon, from the Levant.

A letter from L'Orient, of the 26th, states that 200 of the most mutinous of the Insurgents of June, detained at Belle Isle, are to be placed on board pontoons in the roads of L'Orient. The brig-of-war Panthère had salled for Belle Isle to receive them.

the insurgents of June, detained at pene isie, are to be piaces of social policies, in the roads of L'Orient. The brig-of-war Panthère had sailed for Belle Isle to receive them.

On Monday the installation of the newly-elected judges and substitutes of the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris took place in the usual manner at the Bourse, in presence of M. d'Argout, Governor of the Bank, and other commercial notabilities. In a speech delivered on the occasion by M. Devinek, the president, it was stated that the number of actions brought before the tribunal in the course of 1849, including those standing over from the previous year, was 34,242; of which 21,854 were decided by default, 10,937 were tried, 853 were settled by conciliation, and the remainder had only entered the preliminary stage of proceeding, or were waiting the turn of being heard. 687 deeds of companies had been presented to the tribunal, being an increase of 210 on those of the preceding year, showing a remarkable improvement in business transactions. The amount of bankruptcies and judicial liquidations was 83,354,209f.; those of the preceding year, 194,717,970f. After deducting about 83,000,000f. paid in dividends, there remained 195,000,000f. as the amount of loss sustained by the trade of Paris for the two years; to which must be added about 278,000,003f. for the liab litles of gérans, commanditaires, shareholders, &c., which do not figure in the return of liabilities—making a grand total loss of 873,000,000f.

ITALIAN STATES.

Venice.—Accounts dated the 22nd ult. state, that Marshal Radetzsky, being satisfied with the peaceable demeanour of the inhabitants of that city, had issued an order, permitting them to leave their houses at any hour of the night for religious purposes or for amusement.

At Verous, on the 21st ult., the Austrian military commander, Lieutenant-General Wrbna, committed suicide.

The correspondent of the Daily News supplies the following details:—

Wrbna's appointment was one of those which were made in Italy recently by the Court ithout consulting Radetzsky. The old Marshal's choicr was all the more roused against the resumption of General Gruune in this instance, as Wrbna was the most unpopular as well as nauscessful officer in the army; and owed, after repeated failures in the high positions assuced to him, this new favour of the Court purely to his aristocratic connections and relations.

PIEDMONT.—From Turin we learn that the Government has succeeded in inducing the Ministry to annul the election of M. Mamiani, the Liberal Roman, on the ground that he was not a naturalised Piedmontesc. The election of M. Gamelolfo, a State functionary, was also annulled, because he had demanded and obtained his discharge before the 9th, the day of his election, but had only received it later.

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Rome.—General rumour reports the return of the Pope as near at hand, but adds that the precise period depends upon the conclusion of a loan. Count Gabriel Mastai, and the son of Louis Mastai had arrived at Rome. The Spanish troops which formed the garrison at Spoleto had left for Rieti.

## AUSTRIA.

Advices from Vienna of the 28th ult. state that an amnesty was fully expected to be preclaimed on the first day of the new year.

His Majesty the Emperor grants private audiences three times a week. The number of petitions is sometimes 100, which the emperor answers individually. Once a week, very early in the morning, he gives a public audience, which is open to all, his subjects, without exception. At these audiences his Majesty sometimes receives as many as 300 petitions.

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The blessings of a "state of siege" were exhibited with a vengeance in Vienna the hight of the 27th ult. A student was passing before a sentinel with a ar in his mouth, which the soldier ordered him to remove; the student realing, and accompanying his non-compliance by some irritating expression, the maket was discharged at him, and a ball lodged in his body. The wounded man is now lying in the hospital, but not expected to survive.

At Pesth, in Hungary, on the 26th ult., the new Austrian Constitution was olemnly proclaimed in the Senate House, in the presence of a large body of

Palacky, the leader of the Liberals in Bohemia, has just published, in the Narodny Nowino, the chief Slavonian organ of Prague, a long manifesto against the centralization principles embodied in the octroyed constitution of March. The leader of the Czech party does not confine himself to marshalling all the arguments within his reach against Austrian centrali-ation, but enters into a lucid statement of the principles of federalism, of which he is the known advocate.

#### BELGIUM.

The central section of the Chamber of Representatives has declared in favour of the retention of the present corn laws, with an increase on import duty. The section made a protest against the abuse of the privilege now granted to public functionaries of free conveyance per railway.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 15th ult. mention that Congress had not then been organised. Some additional ineffectual ballotings for the election of a Speaker had taken place, in one of which, a beo-foce candidate, Mr. Brown, of Indiana, lost his election by one vote. Mr. Brown subsequently resigned. The Free-Soilers, upon whose vote to either side determines the voice of the Speaker, have determined on pursuing the course hitherto adopted by them, of not voting for a candidate unless he is pledged to their views; so that there is no conjecturing what time the house may be organised, or the message of President Taylor be delivered. The result, so far, has been only to bring a great amount of personal recrimination into the struggle, and ill-feeling is particularly exhibited between the northern and southern members.

In the case of the Boston tragedy, in which a coroner's inquest had been held, the jury have brought in a verdict of "Guilty of Murder" against Professor Webster.

CANADA.

In Canada, the reaction against annexation is showing decisive proofs of energy and determination. The magistrates, officers of militia, and Queen's counsel who signed the manifeste have been discharged. It is said that a majority of the French inhabitants are opposed to the annexation movement. The influence of both religious and political Conservatism is decidedly directed against it. A new journal, to be called the North American, in favour of annexation, is about to appear in Toronto.

The troubles at the copper-mines of Lake Superior appear to have subsided. The steamer which was despatched from Toronto with additional troops has arrived in safety. M'Donald, the leader of the expedition, has been arrested, together with four of his prominent accomplices, and sent to Toronto for trial.

#### OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

### PATRICK FRASER TYTLER.



PATRICK FRASER TYTLER.

The Tytlers are a family of great antiquity; their proper name was Seton. Their ancestor, a cadet of the noble house of Seton, temp. James IV., having in a sudden quarrel slain a gentleman of the name of Gray at a hunting match, fied to France, and assumed the name of Tytler. His two sons returned to Scotland with Queen Mary, from the eldest of whom the present family descends. Their paternal arms, crest, and motto bear reference to these particulars. Patrick Fraser Tytler's grandfather, William Tytler, Esq., of Woodhouselee—

"Revered defender of the beauteous Stuart," so termed in allusion to his work "An Enquiry historical and critical into the Evidence against Mary Queen of Scots," was father of Alexander Fraser Tytler, a Lord of Session under the title of Lord Woodhouselees, and a writer of celebrity. Lord Woodhouselees, and a critical into the two Crowns and the celebraty of the connected with the profession, he held the office of King's Counsel in Exchequer. He, however, soon abandoned the law for literature, to

A few years ago, Mr. Tylier received from the orders a daughter of Mr. Hog, of £200 a year.

Mr. Tylier was twice married. His first wife was a daughter of Mr. Hog, of Newliston. His second, who survives him, was the daughter of Mr. Bonar, a Russian merchant. He leaves two sons and a daughter. Mr. Tylier was always a person of delicate constitution. He had latterly wandered abroad in search of health, and had but recently returned from the Continent. He died at Great Malvern, in Worcestershire, on the 24th ultimo. His death is a loss not only to his family and friends, but to his country, whose history he could tell so well, and whose literature is so illumined by his writings.

## LADY PYNN.

This unfortunate lady, whose recent and shocking death from being accidentally burnt alive in her sitting-room, occurred at Cheltenham, has caused such general grief, was the daughter of the late Mrs. Bruce Jackson, one of the leaders of the fashionable world at Cheltenham some twenty years ago. She was married to Sir Henry Pynn, C.B., a distinguished officer in the British service, and formerly Lieutenant-Governor of Valencia.

## JOHN DUNCAN

JOHN DUNCAN.

Ms. Duncan, one of the most intrepid of English travellers in Africa, was the son of a small farmer in Wigtonshire, North Britain. At an early age hendred in the lat regiment of Life Guards, in which he served with credit for 18 years, and discharged himself with a high character for good conduct, about the year 1840. In the voyage to the Niger, in 1842, Mr. Duncan was appointed armourer; and, during the progress of that ill-fated expedition, he held a conspicuous place in all the treaties made by the commissioners with the native chiefs. He returned to England, one of the remnant of the expedition, with a frightful wound in his leg, and a shattered body, from which he long suffered. With a return of health, however, came a renewed desire to explore Africa, and, under the auspices of the Geographical Society, he started in the summer of 1844, not without substantial proofs from many of the members of the interest they took in his periions adventure. The particulars of his journey along the coast until his arrival in Dahomey were detailed in letters to his friends, and published in the Geographical Society's Journal of that period. From Dahomey he again returned to the coast, having traversed a portion of country hitherto untrodden by Europeans, but broken down in health, and in extreme suffering from the old wound in his leg. Fearful that mortification had commenced, he at one time made preparations for cutting off his own limb—a fact which displays the wonderfully great resolution of the man. All these journeys were undertaken on a very slenderly-turnished purse, which on his arrival at Whydah was not only totally exhausted, but he was compelled to place himself in "pawn," as he expressed it, for advances which would take years of labour on the coast to liquidate. From that disagreeable position his friends of the Geographical Sociecy soon releved him by an ample subscription, with which he proposed to make a journey from Cape Coast to Timbuctoo, but the state of his health compelled him to retur

COLONEL IRVINE.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Archibald Irvine, C.B., Director of the Engineering and Architectural Works of the Admiralty, was, during the greater part of his life, an arduous, gallant, and distinguished efficer of the East India Company's Engian arduous, gallant, and distinguished officer of the East India Company's Engineers. He served in many sieges and storms, being severelly wounded, and on two occasions leading forlorn hopes. The talents of Colonel Irvine as a military engineer were highly prized in India: the last employment of his abilities there was at the great battles under Lord Hardinge. Colonel Irvine, about three years ago, succeeded the late Colonel Brandreth, R.E., as chief of the Admiralty engineering and architectural department at Somerset House. Colonel Irvine died on the 29th ultimo, at his residence in Highgate. He leaves behind him a young and numerous family.

WRECK OF TWO ENGLISH VESSELS .- A letter from Fecamp of the

WRECK OF TWO ENGLISH VESSELS.—A letter from Fecamp of the 20th ult. announces the wreck on that coast of the English brig the Planet, of Whitby, and the Anna Lucy, of London. The crew of the Planet were saved; the fate of the crew of the Anna Lucy is not known.

On Monday afternoon, an influential meeting of gentlemen who hold Protectionist principles took place at Thorpe-ie-Soken, Essex, at which upwards of 400 tenant-farmers attended. Resolutions expressive of the determination of the meeting to use every available means for the re-establishment of protective duties were unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Kerigan, widow of the late Thomas Kerigan, Esq., author of "Kerigan's Nautteal Tables," elaborate and useful publication, "A New Theory," &c., has been nominated to one of the widows' houses and stipend at Penge, the admirable establishment founded, built, and endowed by the late Queen Adelaide.

#### COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The recurrence of New Year's Day has been marked by the customary munificence of her Majesty towards the poorer inhabitants of the Royal borough of Windsor and its vicinity. The distribution of her Majesty's gifts took place on Tuesday morning, in the riding-school, under the direction of the Rev. R. J. Gould and the Rev. S. Hawtrey. Her Majesty the Queen, with the Prince Consort and the Royal Family, his Royal Highness Prince George, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, Domestic Chaplain to her Majesty, attending. The walls of the riding-school were tastefully decorated with evergreens, and the Royal gifts—consisting of meat, bread potatoes, blankets, and clothing—were arranged on tables covered with white damask cloths. The recipients of the Royal bounty consisted of persons residing in the parishes of Windsor and Clewer, whose names were placed on a list by the ladies of the District Visiting Society, which list, after being submitted to the revision of the Rev. R. J. Gould and the Rev. Stephen Hawtrey, was forwarded to her Majesty. About 1800 yards of calico, nearly 900 yards of flannel, 75 pairs of blankets, upwards of 1100 lb. of beef, between 400 and 500 quartern loaves, besides a bountiful supply of plum-pudding, and a quantity of coals, were given away: the cost of the whole exceeding £250.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, her Royal Highness the Princess Mary, and his Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Hesse, arrived at the Castie on Tuesday evening, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. His Royal Highness Prince George had Joined the Royal circle on the previous day. On the same evening the Duchess of Kent dined with her Majesty and her illustrious relatives at the Castle.

On Wednesday morning, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince George, went out shooting. In attendance were Lord Elphinstone, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phiprs, Colonel the Hon. Charles Grey, Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Lo

The Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, with Prince George and the Princess Mary and Prince Frederick of Hesse, took leave of her Majesty and the Prince Consort on Thursday, and returned to Kew. Her Majesty and the Prince afterwards took a drive in Windsor Park, attended by the Marchioness of Douro. In the evening the Duke and Duchess de Nemours arrived at the Castle, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. The Duchess of Kent Joined the Royal dinner circle on Thursday evening.

Lord Charles Fitzroy relieved Lord Alfred Paget (Clerk Marshal) in the duties of Equerry in Waiting to the Queen; and Lieutenant-Colonel Francis
Hugh Seymour has relieved Colonel Bouverle in the duties of Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

The Queen will hold a Privy Council on Tuesday next, at Windsor
Castle. Summonses were issued on Monday to the Ministers and Officers of

Her Serene Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, with their Serene Her Serene Highness the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, with their Serene Highnesses the Princesses Anne and Amelie, and Prince Gustave, of Saxe-Weimar, left Marlborough House soon after eight o'clock on Monday morning, and travelled by the South-Eastern Railway to Dover, en route to the Continent. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar accompanied, and Captain Bedford attended, the Duchess of Saxe-Weimar, until her Serene Highness landed on the Continent, and have since returned to town.

His Excellency the Brazilian Minister arrived in town yesterday from the Continent.

from the Continent.

Lord John Russell left Richmond on Wednesday, for Woburn

Lord John Russell left Richmond on Wednesday, for Woburn Abbey.

A matrimonial alliance will shortly be celebrated between Mr. John Harford Battersby, eldest son of Mr. A. Harford Battersby, of Stoke Park, Somerset, and Mademoiselle Marie Bunsen, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of his Excellency the Prussian Minister at this court.

The Marchioness of Normanby arrived in Hill-street, on Saturday, from the British Embassy, Paris.

The Earl and Countess Granville left town on Monday, for Paris.

The Earl and Countess Granville left town on Monday, for Paris.

The Countess Ferrers gave birth to a daughter on Christmas-Day.

Her Ladyship and the infant are progressing favourably.

We regret to learn that a distressing accident occurred to Lord Seaham, while shooting in the preserves at Wynyard Park, on the 31st ult. A rebound of single small shot from a tree struck his Lordship's left eye, and great fears are entertained that the vision will be affected.

Lord Ward has arrived at Berlin.

A congratulatory address to Lord Burghley, on the birth of a son and heir, has been presented to his Lordship by the Mayor and corporation of Stamford.

A congratulatory address to Lord Burghlog, on the birth of a son and heir, has been presented to his Lordship by the Mayor and corporation of Stamford.

The statements respecting the resignation of his high office by Lord Denman are entirely erroneous. He has not tendered his resignation, consequently the question of its acceptance by the Government-"most reluctantly" or otherwise—has not arison. The last accounts received by his family announce a marked improvement in his Lordship's health.

Lord BROUGHAM.—A letter from Cannes, of the 19th ult., in the Moniteur day Sofie, asys:—"Lord Brougham has been making some interesting experiments on light here, which are just terminated. At eleven o'clock at night, on the 14th, four members of the Royal Society of London gave to our population a ravishing spectacle: at the top of the towers of the noble Lord the apparatus of the electrical light was placed, and at the same largest at luminous point shone from the 18th Sainte Marguerite.

All eyes the beauty of that the Marguerite.

It is ame rays were afterwards directed of Agail. The coup d'edit at such an hour was so beautiful, that applause auddenly broke forth from all parts. The next day, Lord Brougham, in the midst of a numerous and chosen circle, gave a detailed and very interesting account of his experiments on light."

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE IN RUSSIA.—The year 1848 having been remarkable throughout all Southern Russis for its extreme drought, which caused a great searcity of corn, forage, and other agricultural produce, and compelled many proprietors of merino sheep to kill their focks to prevent their dying of hunger, the Imperial Economical Society has appropriated the sum of 1000 silver roubles (40007), to be given in gold or silver medals to those who shall publish the best work on a means of preserving forage without deterioration, pointing out the modes adopted in other countries, and also as to the best kinds of grain which can be sown to withstand the influence of the great droughts.

The NAVIGATION LAWS

THE MORALITY OF LOVE.—We may here remark, by way of parenthesis, that men who exhibit the highest sense of honour in other affairs, sometimes commit the most flagrant breaches of trust in the affairs of love. They will sacriface a friend in such cases with as little remorse as if the whole thing were a jest at a masquerade. Strange that women, to whom we ascribe the most refining and elevating influences, should ruin our morals in this way! Alasi alas! there is no morality in love!—"The Ladder of Gold," in Bentley's Miscellans.

## CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

HULSEAN PRIZE,—This prize, left for the best dissertation in the English language, on the evidences in general, or on the prophecies or miracles in particular, has been adjudged to Samuel Tomkins, of St. Catharine's Hall. Subject—"The influence of the Jewish and Christian Revelations on Pagan Writings."

St. John's Church, Stratford.—At the offertory on Christmas-

St. John's Church, Stratford.—At the offertory on Christmas-Day, a chalice was presented by some members of the congregation. It was laid upon the altar amongst the usual "alms and oblations," but was not consecrated or used in the celebration of the hely sacrament on the occasion, as it is intended to substitute one of larger dimensions, which could not be completed for the above festival. The design of the cup, which was of silver gilt, is from Mr. Butterfield, as represented in his "instruments Ecclesiastica." Round the base are interchanged the monagrams of "I. H. Z" and "X. P. Z." The chalice is encircled by the following inscription:—"Bibebant de spirituali consequente cos petra, petra autem erat Christus" (they drank of the spirituali consequente cos petra, petra autem erat Christus" (they drank of the spirituali consequente cos petra, petra autem erat Christus" (they drank of the spirituali consequente followed them, and that rock was Christ).

VACANCIES.—Wardenship of St. Augustine College, Canterbury; Right Rev. W. H. Coléridge, D.D., deceased. Camerton Rectory, Somerset; diocese of Bath and Wells; £481, with residence; patron, J. Jarrett, Esq.; Rev. W. L. Jarrett promoted. Llangevni Rectory, w. Tregayan Curacy; £466, with residence; patron, the Bishop of Bangor; Rev. E. Williams, deceased. Dewchurch-Much Vicarage, county and diocese of Hereford; £440, with residence; patron, the lessee of the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; Rev. W. Hassall, deceased. Birch-Much Perpetual Curacy, county and diocese of Hereford; £106; patron, Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley, Bart.; and the head-mastership of Beaumaris Grammar-School; patrons, the trustees; Rev. H. D. Owen, D.D., promoted.

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. William Corbet Le Breton, to the Deanery

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. William Corbet Le Breton, to the Deanery PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. William Corbet Le Breton, to the Deanery of the Island of Jersey. The Lord Bishop of Exeter has conferred on the Rev. N. Oxenham, Vicar of Modbury, the Prebendal Stall vacant by the death of the Rev. Sir Henry Leslie, Bart. The Rev. William Wales, M.A., Vicar of All Saints, Northampton, to be Chancellor of the diocese of Peterborough. The Rev. Robett Emden, to be Archdescon of Norfolk. The Rev. W. L. Jarrett, to the Rectory of Beckington. The Rev. F. Haggitt, to the Rectory of Wallasey, Cheshira. The Rev. F. Blackley, to the Rectory of Freshford, near Bath. The Rev. Edward Whitehead, M.A., to the Rectory of Saltford, Somerset. The Rev. Hugh Davies Owen, to the Rectory of Trevdrach, with Llangwywan, Anglesey. The Rev. Edward Kaye Burney, to the Rectory of Thornham, with Allingham, Kent. The Rev. Richard Charles Swan, to the Rectory of Hothfield, Kent. The Rev. Charles Wildbore, to the Vicarage of Gestingthorpe. The Rev. James John Wilkinson, to the Vicarage of Frith, Kent. The Rev. C. Avery Moore, Rector of Poole Keynes, has been appointed Surrogate for the deaneries of Bristol, Malmesbury, and Cricklade.

Licenses by The Bishop of London.—Rev. J. Windle, to St.

has been appointed Surrogate for the deaneries of Bristol, Malmesbury, and Cricklade.

Licenses by the Bishop of London.—Rev. J. Windle, to St. Mary, Whitechapel; Rev. J. S. Valentine, to district chapelry of St. Thomas, Stepney; H. Swabey, to district of St. Luke, Berwick-street; J. H. Sperling, to Kensington; S. Poole, to district of St. Mary, Paddington; P. Munro, to St. Anne's, Westminster; J. R. Johnson, to the new parish of St. Bartholomew, Bethnalgreen; R. R. Hutton, to district of St. Barnabas, Kensington; J. W. Holdsworth, to district of St. John, Notting-nill; J. Galtskell, to St. James Norlan, Kensington; D. Fenn, to St. Paul, Covent-garden; F. Farrer, to the district of St. Michael, Pimlico; J. S. Gale, to Harrow; L. W. T. Dale, to St. Pancras; J. Back, to St. John's, Westminster.

The Archbishop of York has declined to license the Rev. Charles Joseph Camidge, M.A. (B.A. 1824), formerly of St. Catharine's Hall, for the office of chaplain to the York workhouse, unless the salary be £50 per annum, instead of £30 as proposed.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—From the inhabitants of Shelford, Newton, and Saxondale to the Rev. Robert Bargess, M.A., Vicar of Radcliffe-on-Trent, Notts; the Rev. John Geale Uwins, from the pupils of Cains Cross School, Stroud; the Rev. George Tatam, late Curate of Trinity Church, Southampton, from the congregation; the Rev. Universe of this congregation; the Rev. Europe of the Complex from the members of his congregation; the Rev. E. Luby, Curate of Holcombe, from the members of his congregation.

bers of his congregation.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The concession signed, by Louis Napoleon and the Minister of the Interior, M. Dufaure, granting to Messre. J. Brett, Toché, and Co. the right to establish an electric telegraph line between France and England, by a submarine communication across the Channel, arrived in town on Monday. The company propose to establish, by means of the electric telegraph, an instant communication between the two countries. The patentee guarantees that this telegraph shall, by the aid of a single wire and of two persons only (the one stationed in France, and the other in England), be capable of printing, in clear roman type (on paper), 100 messages, of fifeen words each, including addresses and signatures, all ready for delivery in one hundred consecutive minutes.

HUNGARIAN REFUGEES IN AMERICA.—The steamer Hermann, which arrived at New York on Saturday, the 15th ult., from Bremen and Southampton, brought a number of distinguished Hungarians as passengers, who propose to take up their residence in the United States. Among them were, the late Governor of Comorn, Ladislaus Ujhazy, his wife and four children, and Mdlle Apollonia Jagello, the celebrated heroine of Hungary. They were received as the guests of the Astor House and the Irving House, where a cordial welcome was extended to them, in honour of their eminent services, their character, and their misfortunes. Mdlle, Jagello was honoured with a pleasing expression of sympathy and admiration on the following Sanday, by the courteous proprietor of the Irving House, and his numerous guests. A simple homage was tendered to her at the public table, which was ornamented with various tasteful devices, emblematic of her history; the whole company of ladies and gentlemen rose to do her honour, and, in a few words of heartfelt recognition and greeting, she was welcomed to the freedom of the country and the friendship of the people. During the evening the drawingrooms of the Irving House were thronged with visitors eager to pay their respects

sympathy.

MERCANTILE AND MISCELLANEOUS CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW York 

Here we have the enormous number of nearly 50,000 letters dispatched in two days, by mail steamers, from this city; and if we added the Canada and Boston closed mails, which also passed through the New York Post-Office, the numbers would probably amount to 65,000. This is independent of newspapers and in-land correspondence. The Ohio carried out 15,000 newspapers, and the Cherokee 1000. It is a singular fact that the correspondence to California is nearly half as great as that to the whole of Europe, with all its ancient and populous clites and commercial interests. Does not this fact speak volumes for the giant strides to prosperity of the new state of California, which has sprung upin the Far West, as if from the touch of a magician's wand? The letters by the three steamers on Thursday numbered 15,700, and the newspapers 16,000. Let us calculate the revenue upon these, the average being equal, the California letters as single:

Dollars.

SHIPWRECKS.—The recent mail from the United States brought SHIPWRECKS.—The recent mail from the United States brought tiddings of the loss of another emigrant ship from Liverpool. The unfortunate vessel was the Sailor Prince, Captain M'Kachner, master, bound to New Orleans, and at the time had upwards of four hundred persons on board, of whom three hundred and seventy-live were emigrants, men, women, and their children; the chief of whom were from the midland counties. The wreck took place on the night of the 1st of November, on a red of rocks near the island of Cancum. The weather is reported to have been hazy at the time, in the midst of which she got on the rocks, where in a few hours she became a perfect wreck. The crew, who acted with great humanity, contrived to land the whole of the emigrants on the island in safety, but there their sufferings became frightful. Little or no provisions were got out of the wreck; and an intense frost setting in played such have among the unfortunate creatures, that within twenty-four hours no fewer provisions were got out of the wreck; and an intense frost setting in played such havoc among the unfortunate creatures, that within twenty-four hours no fewer than thirteen had perished. The ship was 700 tons burthen, and was insured to the amount of £9800.——The loss of the packet-ship Agnes has been made known at Lloyd's. She was bound to Bremen from New York, with a general cargo and fifty passengers. Off the coast of Texel she encountered heavy gales, which drove her ashore on that coast. Only seven of the passengers saved their lives, as also twelve of the crew. The remainder all met with a watery grave.

#### IRELAND.

High Rents, Protection, and the Poor-Law.—A vast outdoor meeting was held last week at Templenowe, in the county of Kerry, which was important, as being the most distinct expression of the feelings of the Irish tenant-farmer class on the question of Protection yet given utterance to. The chair was occupied by T. O'Sullivan, Esq., of Prospect Lodge, and the following were among the resolutions adopted:—

That it is the opinion of this meeting that the free importation of corn into this union is essentially necessary—not only for its well-being and presperity, but for its actual existence; and that any attempt to re-impose a duty on the importation of food can only have the office of swelling the purses and increasing the rentals of a few landiords, whilst it must, of necessity, tend to the starving of the people.

That we do not by any means concur or participate in the cry that is being raised against the present Poor-law insample that, with all its defects, it places the burden of the poor control of the prospect.

TENANT RIGHT.—At a large meeting of the Coleraine Tenant Right
Association held on Saturday last, J. Boyd, Esq., M.P. for Coleraine, in the chair,
the following resolutions were agreed to:—
That the unexampled distress which has prevailed throughout this country during the last
few years calls loudly for every individual and legislative effort that can be made to check its
progress and remove its disastrous effects.—That much of this distress has arisen from the
want of remunerative employment for the labouring population, which is mainly caused by
the absence of all legal security to the tenant farmers for their permanent improvement of the
soil.—That, in order to enable the agriculturists of this country to meet with success the competition of foreigners, an extensive reform is required in the law of real property and conveyancing, a general reduction of rents to a level with the present prices of agricultural produce,
and a secured interest to the tonant-farmer in the benefit of all substantial improvements
which his own capital shall accomplish.—That, if these just demands were conceded, there is
enough of energy, enterprise, and scientific skill in Great Britain and Ireland to enable the
tenant farmer to complete with foreigners as successfully as the manufacturer is now able to
do.—That petitions be forwarded from this meeting, and as far as possible from all the surrounding districts, to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the legislative reforms pointed
out in the foregoing resolutions.

REPERSENTATION OF LIMERICE —Mr. O'Connell has rather unex-

do.—That petitions be forwarded from this meeting, and as far as possible from all the surrounding districts, to both Houses of Parliament, praying for the legislative reforms polated out in the foregoing resolutions.

KRPRESETATION OF LIMERICK.—Mr. O'Connell has rather unexpectedly resigned the representation of the city of Limerick, and already several candidates are mentioned for the seat thus vacated; amongst others, Colonel Vereker, son of the late Lord Gort, and Captain Gough, son of the gallant Lord Gough, both on Protectionist principles. On the Liberal side, Mr. F. W. Russell, of the eminent firm of Russell and Son, has formally addressed the electors. In his valedictory address Mr. J. O'Connell thus states the motives which have induced him to bid adieu to Parliamentary life:—"Circumstances not of my own creating have so limited my means as to necessitate the resumption and pursuitof my profession, abandoned twelve years ago at my father's desire; and the attention requisite for this purpose must incapacitate me from giving even occasional attendances in Parliament. I feel that it would be flagrant ingraftude, as well as gross injustice, were I to retain my high position as one of your representatives when unable any longer to discharge, even occasionally, its duties in Parliament. I, therefore, shall divest myself of the high honour you so generously conferred upon me in 1847, at the first intimation of your being ready and willing to proceed to a new election."

INAUGURATION OF THE New LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—Mr. John Reynolds, M.P., was sworn into office on Tuesday with the usual formalities, and with perhaps something more of the pomp and circumstance than have attended this annual pageantry since the dissolution of the old corporation. The Lord Mayor's new state coach was much admired, and altogether eclipsed in grandeur any civic equipage which has graced the streets of Dublin for, perhaps, the last half-century. As the procession proceeded down Parliament-street the Lord Mayor'ss new state coach

#### CONDITION OF IRELAND. ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE NEW POOR-LAW. (Continued from page 444, Vol. XV.)

AFTER seeing the Ennistymon Union, and finding it in much the same desolate condition as that of Kilrush, I am about to pass into Galway; but before I leave the county of Clare I must give you a brief summary of the four Poor-Law Unions into which it is divided :-

		Population		mber of Per- red in 1849.		
Union.		in 1841.	In the House.	Out of the House.	Valuation.	Area.
					£	Acres.
Ennis	0.0	77,840	3,000	25,000	101,222	212,736
Ennistymon		49,935	2,500	21,000	67,486	174,839
Kilrush		82,358	2,500	30,000	59,449	178,935
Scariff		53,563	2,000	25,000	44,609	168,048
Total		263,696	10,500	101,000	272,766	734,558

Kilrush ... ... 82,538 2,500 30,000 95,449 178,935 Scariff ... ... 53,653 2,000 2,000 44,609 168,048 Total ... ... 263,696 10,500 101,000 272,766 734,558

In the whole county of Clare, therefore, the proportion of persons relieved is 43 per cent. of the total population of 1841—now lessened at least 20 per cent. The expense of the four unions is estimated at £20,000 per annum, or 73 per cent. of the, total valuation. But, as much of the land is now out of cultivation, the valuation has declined as much as the population. I know one gentleman in the Ennistymon union who pays, and will have to pay till next September, 18s. 14d. in the pound on his whole receipts on account of poor-rates, county cess, &c. One great misfortune of the Poor-law is, that, as it increases the burden, it incapacitates the landowner from bearing it. The diminution of the rate-paying power is in proportion to the increase of pauperism. The population of Clare is only 1 person to every 2¢ acres. There is, therefore, plenty of room in the county, plenty of all the natural sources of wealth, or of those agents out of which industry creates all wealth; yel in Clare, wealth is the one thing needed, and industry, therefore, is defective. Man, not nature, is to biame; and all the woes of reland count in the defective. Man, to make the present was the natural stimulus to industry which decreases wealth and devotes it to unproductive consumption, is one of the last measures any reasonable being would have had recourse to for the purpose of regenerating Ireland. What I have shown to be true of Klirush, and true of Clare, is true of by far the greater portion of the island. The same leading facts exist everywhere: everywhere there is a scanty population in relation to space as compared to Lancashire, and a very redundant population as compared to the wealth in existence, everywhere there is great abundance of all the natural means of opulence, and scandalous neglect or ignorance in applying them. The Poor-law is obviously even the island. The same l



RUINS IN THE VILLAGE OF CARIHAKEN, COUNTY OF GALWAY.



SKETCH IN A HOUSE AT FAHEY'S QUAY, ENNIS .- THE WIDOW CONNOR AND HER DYING CHILD.

only another evidence of the impropriety of establishing such a law for a people

only another evidence of the impropriety of establishing such a law for a people in such a cendition.

I crossed the Bay to Galway, and proceeded towards Clifden by a route devoid of interest, exhibiting, in a less degree than in Clare, the usual signs of devastation in progress. Mr. Martin's property extends almost the whole way from Ouchterade to Clifden, and is a mixture of mountain, moor, and fertile land, capable of indefinite improvement, with great facility of water carriage, but most sadly neglected. It is a bad sign for the next harvest, and for the people of this country, that in my whole journey from Galway I did not see more than from thirty to forty persons, including all ages and sexes; and, with the exception of ten men working under a road contractor, few or mone of them were at work.

tion of ten men working under a road contractor, few or none o work.

At Carihaken the levellers have been at work, and tumbled down eighteen houses. In one of them dwelt John Killian, who stood by me while I made the accompanying Sketch of the remains of his dwelling. He told me that he and his fathers before him had owned this now ruined cabin for ages, and that he had paid £4 a year for four acres of ground. He owed no rent: before it was due, the landlord's drivers cut down his crops, carried them off, gave him no account of the proceeds, and then tumbled his house. The hut made against the end wall of a former habitation was not likely to remain, as a decree had gone forth entirely to clear the place. The old man also told me that his son having cut down, on the spot that was once his own garden, a few sticks to make him a shelter, was taken up, prosecuted, and sentenced to two months' confinement, for destroying trees and making waste of the property.

I must supply you with another Sketch of a similar subject on the road between Maam and Clifden, in Joyce's County, once famous for the Patagonian stature of the inhabitants, who are now starved down to ordinary dimensions. High up on the mountain, but on the road-side, stands the scalpeen of Keillines. It is near General Thompson's property. Conceive five human beings living in such a hole: the father was out, at work; the mother was getting fuel on the hills, and the children left in the hut could only say they were hungry. Their appearance confirmed their words—want was deeply engraved in their faces, and their lank bodies were almost unprotected by clothing.

At Kylemore my companion bought a turbot, weighing from 181b, to 201b, for 1s. 6d., and might have had it for 1s. had he

faces, and their lank bodies were almost unprotected by clothing.

At Kylemore my companion bought a turbot, weighing from 181b. to 201b., for 1s. 6d., and might have had it for 1s. had he driven a hard bargain. The fact indicates that the sea would sapply plenty of food if man would take the trouble to procure it. A similar proof of the equal capacity of the soil is found at a short distance from Kylemore. Two enterprising Englishmen, of the name of Eastwood, planted themselves there about four years ago, and all around them the bleak and barren moor has been changed into well laid-out fields—some green with herbage, and others brown and dingy with the stubble of the carried corn. There is a comfortable lodge, in the Elizabethan style, and around it suitable farm buildings. The whole indicates skill, industry, and good taste; it indicates, too, great courage in overcoming a moral as well as a physical opposition. The Messrs. Eastwood have, in some measure, conquered the habits of the people, which was a more difficult task than subduing the neglected and deserted heath. They will be pioneers to others, who will select, let us hope, this fertile and promising wilderness for the scene of their exertions, instead of wrest-

ling against the arid sands of Australasia, or engaging in competition for the plains of the Mississippl with emigrants from all the countries of Europe. Their example has in fact been followed; and between their abode and Clifden two or three beginnings have been made—so that the country adjoining that town exhibits several signs of improvement.

This neighbourhood, before the potato rot came, was not so entirely occupied by the entivation of the root as some other parts of the country. In the Union of Kiirush, for example, in 1848, there were 11,569 acres under potatoes, out of an area of 175,939 acres; in 1848, there were 11,569 acres under potatoes. The fact is of some importance, in explaining the comparison of the country and the example has been disposessed. Here, too, there are than one person to every six acres; or, scanty as is the population of clare, the population of the Union of Clifden is not, in relation to acres, half so clare that one person to every six acres; or, scanty as is the oppulation of little more than one person to every six acres; or, scanty as is the oppulation of clare, the population of the Union of Clifden is not, in relation to acres, half so clare the potatoes. The fact is of some importance, under the example and the exam

THE WORKHOUSE, CLIFDEN.

rative ease with which the poor in Clifden have been disposed of. Clifden itself is an exotic in an unfavourable climate. It was reared by the patronage of the late Viscount; and since that ceased, it began to decline: the Poorlaw has almost finished it. Before we reached, we learned that the guardians of the union were out of money, and obliged to pay for what they wanted by cheques, which they are to receive in payment of the rates. Extreme poverty exists in the neighbourhood—the soil around is poor—great numbers of houses have been levelled—but the poor, unlike those of Kilrush, have in great part disappeared with the houses. They have not found refuge in the workhouse—they have not been carried away as emigrants; they have either wandered away or have died, or both may have contributed to cause their disappearance. I have

finished by the exclamation, "That last five-shilling rate is a death-blow to all."

From Galway I proceeded to Ennis, and in the neighbourhood inspected the village of Clear, which had been destroyed within a few weeks, and some part of it within a few days. The Sketch of Pat Macanama's Cabin shews the condition of the village. In Ennis I went through the lanes and alleys, and amongst the most distressed part of the population. In one small room, not 20 feet square, I found congregated fifteen people, young and old, exhibiting nearly all the phases of want and sequalor. From the smoke which filled the place, it was a Rembrandt scene, and it was with difficulty I could make out the forms of the wretched groups, or of the squalid and dying child on the floor. In the union workhouse of Ennis there is order, decency, and regularity. With it is conjoined a farm of eighteen acres, which is well cultivated by the labour of the paupers. It is wisely placed under the superintendence of one of Lord Clarendon's practical agricultural instructors; and probably he is as well employed in displaying his skill at the farm as in any other mode of teaching his art.

At Ennis, I consider my tour terminated; and I shall only send you further some general observations on the Poor-law, and some suggestions as to what might reasonably be done for Ireland.

(To be continued next week.)



CABIN OF PAT. MACNAMARA, VILLAGE OF CLEAR,



REILLINES, NEAR GENERAL THOMPSON'S PROPERTY.



CATTLE MUSTERING IN AUSTRALIA.

### CATTLE MUSTERING IN AUSTRALIA.

A CATTLE MUSTER in Australia is a proceeding so peculiarly different from anything ever seen in this country, tha: a slight description of it will doubtless be interesting. The object of a Cattle Muster is, as its name denotes, the collecting together of all the cattle belonging to the settler upon whose run, or grazing territory, it takes place; and this, in order either to brand the calves or to draft out some particular description of cattle-bullocks for the knife, perhaps, or

out some particular description of cattle—bullocks for the knife, perhaps, or young heifers to be sent to the heifer station.

When a muster is meditated, notice is given to the adjoining cattle-holders, so that not only you may have the benefit of their assistance, but that they may drive off any of their stock which may have found its way on to your run. From the extreme distances between the stations, the volunteers generally make their appearance at the appointed station on the night before; and then great is the scramble for beds, both in your own hut and in the men's, as the kitchen is usually called: some have, with prudent forethought, brought a blanket or opossum rug, and with pea-coats, &cc., a "shake-down" is at last found for all.

At peep-of-day, all are on the move, and instructions are given during break-

blanket or opossum rug, and with pea-coats, &c., a "shake-down" is at last found for all.

At peep-of-day, all are on the move, and instructions are given during breakfast as to the different routes which are to be pursued by your assistants: one is to go by the deep gully, and come home by the Black-fellows' Creek; another is to take the Kangaroo Creek, and call at the Sandy Camp coming in; a third goes by the Snakey Creek to the Native Dog-hole, and home by the Round Camp; and so on until all the force has been expended. They generally go two together: their aim is to get to the outside of all the cattle belonging to the run, and on their way towards the Main Camp, or general rendezvous, to collect and bring in all they can find; this they do by keeping a sharp look-out for fresh tracks, and by taking particular notice of the small camps on which they have left mobs of cattle on their way out, so that they may pick them up in returning. On their way towards the Main Camp, their charge gradually increases, as they pass each out camp, until, as they approach the water-hole, or creek, beside which the Main Camp stands, they may have many hundreds bellowing before them. The noise of a couple of thousand head of bush cattle, trumpeting forth a salute to each fresh mob that appears, blended with the cracks of the sonorous stock-whip, the yelping of curs, and the hooting and hallooing of stockmen, is tremendous.

The words mob of cattle, and main or out camms, have occurred several times.

The words mob of cattle, and main or out camps, have occurred several times and may need some explanation. The first is applied to any collection of cattle, from five to five hundred. The latter word, camp, is not so self-explaining. To give a clear definition of it, I must suppose you to have arrived on a new run with your cattle. On the first night you may generally let them please themselves; they will be too tired to stray farther than you can with ease follow and bring them back in the morning; but, next night, collect them at sun-down, and

drive them to the side of some creek or water-hole (as in the Engraving), where you keep them until, finding some comfortable dry place, they lie down for the night. This you continue for, perhaps, three months, and this forms the main camp in future years, to which the herd naturally head on being disturbed. The out camps are formed by chance, from the partiality of cattle for congregating round any dead body. A dead calf or kangaroo may form the nucleus of one, whilst others may be formed by the side of a water-hole, in which water is more generally found than in other parts of the run.

Bulls are seldom at all savage, or even wild, and, in company with the latest dropped calves, bring up the rear of the mob. In fact, it often requires a vigorous application of the stock-whip to induce them to go to the camp at all. The stock-whip has been often described, so that I need only picture it as a gigantic hunting-whip, of which the thong is from fifteen to twenty feet long, and about an inch and a quarter in diameter at the thickest portion of the belly. The handle is only about fifteen inches long; and yet, with this seeming disproportion, an adept can use it with more ease than the generality of people could a hunting-whip.

Cutting-out or drawing off the strange cattle, yarding the whole mob, drafting, cutting, and branding, and finally counting out, concludes the affair; but these are worthy of a separate description.

A PORT-PHILIP SETTLER.

## CALIFORNIA.

WE have been favoured with the following letter and illustrative Sketch, by Mr. Alexander Millie, of the firm of Millie and Co., agents for Messrs. H. J. and D. Nicoll (of London), for California and the neighbouring parts of the coast of the Pacific:—

San Francisco, California, Oct. 25, 1849.

San Francisco, California, Oct. 25, 1849.

We arrived here on the 10th of this month, without either of us having had a day's illness. I wrote you from Valparaiso. Our passage from thence has been rather tedious—seventy-five days. We have taken a room here with two of our fellow-passengers (Scotchmen), for which we pay fifty dollars a month (£10). We can live pretty cheaply, and are saving money. Rents are very high indeed: in a good part of the town, £35 a month rent is asked for a piece of ground twenty-three feet by forty feet deep, payment to be made two months cash, and the remainder monthly, or at the rate of 32s. a foot frontage per month. The rent of a shop of this size is 400 dollars a month. Building materials and labour are very high. Iron houses bring ten times what they cost in England. The duty on all articles is 30 per cent.: there is no tariff

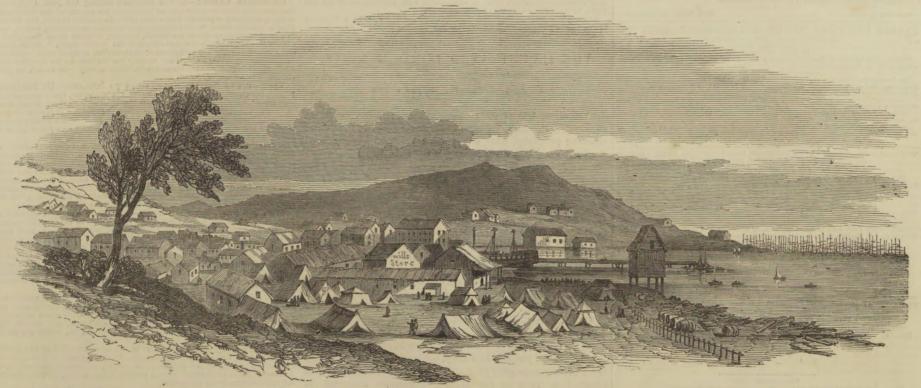
to be got here, but it can, I believe, be easily got in London. Invoices certified by the American Consul are requested to be sent along with all

goods.

There are about 10,000 or 15,000 inhabitants in San Francisco. A great deal of building is going on; the houses are mostly of wood, and tents are to be seen in all directions. Everything in the shape of property is perfectly secure both here and at the mines. There are no outrages heard of. Gold is worth here sixteen dollars an ounce; I believe seventeen dollars and a half can be got for it with you. Wages here are sometimes paid in gold dust, and at the rate of sixteen dollars an ounce.

Many are going and returning from the mines: some are fortunate and others are not, according as they hit upon a good or bad spot; but every one can, at least, make an ounce a day. Everything there is very dear.

We learn from a New York paper, that, upon the occasion of fixing upon the starting-point of the southern boundary of California by the joint commission of the United States and Mexico, the American Commissioners (including Colonel Weller) rode down from San Diego to the "Punta" to meet the Mexican Commissioners, for the purpose of settling upon a boundary line. Having met, they rode to the southernmost point on the bay of San Diego, and then to the other end of the Marine League. After a few minutes' consultation, the point was decided upon, and they returned to Mr. Gray's camp at the Punta. Having partaken of a cold collation, they started for San Diego, thirteen miles distant, and arrived there the same night. The starting-point of the boundary line thus determined on is on the extremity of the table land, as you approach the bay, and is the first land you make in a steamer approaching San Diego from the south. It may be marked by a lighthouse some future day. On the 10th of October, the Commissioners again met, and jointly signed a paper, written in Spanish and English, to the effect that this was the point determined upon by the joint Commissioners of the American and Mexican Governments, under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, as the starting-point on the Pacific for the boundary between the two Republics. This paper was enclosed in a glass bottle, and placed in a hole in the earth, three feet in depth. Some shovelsfull of earth were then thrown upon the bottle by Colonel Weller on behalf of the American Government, and General Conde on



\$AN FRANCISCO, FROM THE SOUTH-WEST,

behalf of the Mexican Government. An upright post was then planted in the hole to mark the spot. During these ceremonies the counternances of the Mexican Commissioners exhibited a remarkable degree of gravity: they did not forget that they were affixing the last seal to the treaty for the dismemberment of their Republic.

#### WITH THIS NUMBER IS PRESENTED, GRATIS,

#### A SUPPLEMENT,

Comprising a Chronology of the Remarkable Events of the last Six Months; and the Title-page and Indices, completing Vol. XV.

THE FIFTEENTH VOLUME OF THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

is NOW READY, elegantly bound in cloth, gilt edges, price 18s.; or, stitched in an ornamental wrapper, price 13s.

The whole of the Volumes, from the commencement, may be had, stitched in an elegant wrapper, price 13s. each; except the First Volume, which is 16s. A new and beautiful design has been prepared for the Covers for Vol. XV., which may be had, by order, of any Bookseller or News Agent, price 2s. 6d. each. Portfoliog for keeping the Nambers clean during the six months, price 4s.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Jan. 6.—Epiphany. Second Sunday after Christmas.
Monday, 7.—Plough Monday.
TUESDAY, 8.—Lucian. Fire Insurance due.
WENNESDAY, 9.—Sun rises 8h. 6m., sets 4h. 9m.
THURSDAY, 10.—Sun rises 8h. 5m., sets 4h. 10m.
FRIDAY, 11.—Hilary Term begins. Old New Year's Day.
SATURDAY, 12.—Sun rises 8h. 4m., sets 4h. 14m.

## TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

Sunday	Mon	day	Tue	aday	Wedn	needay	Thu	rsday	Fr	iday	San	ırday
M h m h m 7 55 8 25	h m 9 0	h m 9 35	M h m 10 10	A h m 10 44	h m 11 20	h m	M No Tide	h m 0 20	h m 0 45	h m 1 10	h m 1 30	h m 1 50

FRENCH PLAYS and OPERA COMIQUE.—FIRST NIGHT of the SEASON.—Mr.
MITCHELL respectfully announces that the performance of French Plays will be resumed at this Theatre on MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 7, 1830, by the production of (for the First Time in this country) a New Opera in Three Acis, entitled LE VAL D'ANDORRE. Masic composed by Halevy; the Libretto written by M. De St, Georges.—Prices of Admission: Boxes, 6s; Pit, 2s; Ampitheatre, 2s. Doors will be opened at half-past Seven C'lock, and the Performances commence at Eight. Boxes, Stalls, Tibets, and Season Prospectuses may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 3S, Old Bond-street; Mr. Sams' Royal Library is Chapter of the Mr. Sams' Royal Library is Chapter of the Mr. Sams' Royal Library, St. Chappell's, Hammond's, and Ollivier's Libraries, Rond-street; Cramer's, and the Carlton Library, 1S, Regent-street; also at the Box-office of the Theatre, which is open daily, from 11 till 5 o'Clock.

STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.-Proprietor, Mr. ATTY.—Immense Bit of the Grand Comic Pantomine, which, together with the Magnificent Spectacle and Inimitable Scenes of the Circle, form the most Varied, Attractive, and Novel Entertainments in the Metropolis, as the Crowded Houses will testify. On MON-DAY, JANUARY 7th, 1850, the Entertainments will Commence with the Magnificent Equestrian Spectacle of the KNIGHT OF THE EAGLE CREST; or, the Tourney of Love. After which, the Extraordinary Artisto Mademoiselle CODONE will appear on the TIGHT ROPE. To be succeeded by a most Brilliant Display of BATTY'S SCENES OF THE ARENA. To Conclude with Nelson's Lee's Gloriously Successful New Grand Comic Pantomime entitled HARLEQUIN YANKEE DOODLE CAME TO TOWN UPON HIS LITTLE PONY. In consequence of the Overflow on Thursday last, there will be another GRAND JUVENILE NIGHT, on THURSDAY NEXT, JANUARY 10th, when the Pantomime will be Played First.—Box-office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

SIMS REEVES, FORMES, ERNST, and THALBERG.-WEDENSDAY next, JAN 9, will be held the TWELFTH of the LONDON WEDNESDAY next, JAN 9, will be held the TWELFTH of the LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS (which will be the last but three of the series of 15), when the above unrivalled artistes will appear, together with Misses Lucombe, Poole, Eyjes, and Dolby, and Mrs Alexander Nowton; Messrs Land and Leffler. Trumpet obligato, Mr T Harper; and solo, dute, Mr Richardson. The programme will commence with a Selection from Bellin' opera. "La Sonnambula," in which Mr Sims Reeves will sing. "All is lost;" Mr Sims Reeves will also ging. "In microsoro," (Mozart), and Irish melody, "The last rose of summer, (Moore). Herr Ernst will perform (for the first time) a grand fantasia on airs from Meyerbeen' opera. "Le Prophete," composed expressly for these concerts; Herr Ernst will also perform grand duo, "Semiramide," with M Thalberg. M Thalberg will perform a grand fantasia, introducing the romance and the chorus of bards, in Rossiul's opera. "La Doman del Lago." (Thalberg), and the duo with Herr Ernst. Tekets, Is and 2s: Reserved Seats, 4s: Stalis, 7s, may be had of Mr. SYEIDE, 373, Strand, adjoining Execte-hall (west), of Mr Calank, 371, Strand, and and of Mr STAMMEIS, at the office of the concerts, 4, Exeter-hall; and of all music-sellers.

MR. JOHN PARRY'S ENTERTAINMENT.—Mr. JOHN parry will give his ENTERTAINMENT on SATURDAY EVENING, JANUARY 5th, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, commencing at Half-past Eight.—Stalls, 5s; Tickets, 4s; Back Seats; 2s 6d, to be had at the Music Shops. A plan of the stalls may be seen at Messrs. OLLIVIER'S, 4l, New Bond-street.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The First of a Series of ILLUSTRATED LECTURES, by Dr. Bachheffner, on the PHILOSOPHY of IENTIFIC RETREATION, daily at two o'clock, and in the evenings at eight. An entirely we set of DisSolLving 'URWS of LONDON in the SIXTEENTH CENTURY and AS IT WE IS, with a Descriptive Lecture, daily at half-past four, and in the evenings at a quarter can.—The YIEWS of ROME, including new views of the Interior and Exterior of St. Peter's, the Diornamic Effects, are shown daily at one o'clock.—Lectures on Chemistry, with brilliant beriments, by Mr. Ashley—Experiments with the Diver and Diving Bell.—Mew Exhibition Chromatropes.—The Machinery, Models, &c. explained.—Admission, is; Schools, half price.

DROVIDENT SOCIETY of DANCERS.\*-The next AN-NUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society will be held at Twelve, for One o'Clock SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1850, in the Saloon of the THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET, the kind permission of B Webter, Esq. JAMES BYNN, Chairman. Wembers of the Profession wishing to Join, the Society will Members of the Profession wishing to join the Society will have every particula ded, by addressing the Secretary, at the Society's Office, No. 96, St. Martin's-lane, Lo

# FINSBURY BANK for SAVINGS, and GOVERNMENT

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Managers of this Bank will be in attendance from Eleven until Two. on the first and following Tuesdays in January, for the euistomary Annual Examination of the Depositors' Books, their comparison with the Bank ledgers, and the Insertion of the interest for the past year, as required by Act 7 and 8 viter. c. 85, and the 13th

ule of the Institution.

The Bank is open—
For Receipts—Monday Evenings, 7 to 9; Tussday Mornings, 11 to 2.
For Repayments—Wednesday Evenings, 7 to 9.
To Enter Interest—Tussday Mornings, 11 to 2.
To Grant and Pay Government Annulies—Tussday Mornings, 11 to 2; Friday Mornings,

To Grant and ray obvenies and the capital during the past year has been nearly £20,000. The number of New Accounts opened, 1889.

The whole of the funds due to depositors are in the hands of the Government. The interest payable to depositors is £3 per cent. per annum.

By order,

W. N. WORTLE:

W. N. WORTLEY, Actuary.

# SAINT CLEMENT DANES GOVERNMENT ANNUITY

INSTITUTION and BANK for SAVINGS.

(Established 1830),
NOTICE.—The business of these Institutions is removed from No. 18, Series-place, Careystreet, to No. 40, Norfolk-street, Strand.

Notice.—The business of these Institutions is removed from No. 18, Series-place, Careystreet, to No. 40, Norfolk-street, Strand, from Ten until Three.

The Trustees and Managers of this Bank continue (as AGENTS FOR THE GOVERNMENT) to
grant Annuities, either Iramediate or Deferred, of from £4 to £30, to persons not possessed of
an annual income of £160.

The Trustees and Assumed and the Cost may be had upon personal application at the Office of the Institution, No. 40, Norfolk-street, Strand; or by letter, post-paid.

WILLIAM T. WOOLCOTT, Actuary.

THE ACCOUNT OF THE SAINT CLEMENT DAMES SAVINGS BANK ANNUITY ACCOUNT, THE YEAR ENDING 10TH OCTOBER, 1849.

.. 210,171 9 4 Total .. 707,007 4 3

innuitants to this date the hands of Richard Twining, Esq., the 259 11 3 .. £707,007 4 3 Total

W. T. WOOLCOTT, Actuary

THE ACCOUNT OF THE SAINT CLEMENT DANES SAVINGS BANK, THE YEAR ENDING 20TH NOVEMBER, 1849.

DRS.—THE TRUSTERS AND MANAGERS IN ACCOUNT WITH DEPOSITORS.

1849.

Nov. 20.

To amount of Balances due to Depositors, including interest as per extracts
Balance being the Surplus (after payment to every Depositor in full)

187,836 15 10

187,836 15 10

188,836 15 10

Total PER CONTRA.—CRS.

By Amount invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Deby, including interest

By Balance in the hands of Richard Twining, Esq., Treasurer.. £88,051 8 6

W. T. WOOLCOTT Actuary

28th Dec., 1849,

In a Few Weeks will be Presented, to all Regular Subscribers to the ILLUS-TRATED LONDON NEWS, a

## SPLENDID VIEW OF ROME,

Engraved in the Best Manner, from an Original Drawing made during the Late Siege; and intended to form the

FRONTISPIECE TO VOL. XVI. OF THIS JOURNAL.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BEGGAR-The angel was the piece of coin which the King put about the neck of such as he touched for the svil:--

touched for the evil:—

"Hanging a golden stamp about their neck,
Put on with holy prayers."—MAGRETH

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE COMMENCEMENT—The Artist is G D: address 198, Strand
JE—You will find the number and names of the Governors-General of India in Haydn's
"Dictionary of Dates," under "India." We have not room to quote the list
JW, Boston Spa—We cannot decide until we see that Sketch
A SUBSCRIBER in N B—The Athenseurs, published weekly
J D. S. Showabury, will oblige by repeating the paragraph
Q R S T, Cork—The information you require must be sought in various works, too numerous
for us to specify. Mr Maculloch's "Account of the British Empire" will assist you. The
question respecting the Morning Journal is too unreasonable to be replied to
our Journal

question respecting the Morning Journal is too unreasonable to be replied to our Journal.

A CONSTANT SUBSCHEER, Lincoln—The illustration cannot appear

E R.—Taylor's 'Short hand,' improved by Harding

B, Dover, should himself apply to the manager of some theatre

E H. Notting-hill—We do not interfere in card disputes

H. Notting-hill—we do not interfere in card disputes

L N—The lais of Dogs is attated to have been named from a murder discovered there by means of a dog. Dr. Woodward, in Strype, refers the name to its having been the place for the kennels for the dogs, "when our former Princes made Greenwich their country—seat."

So we have a supplementation of the content of the content

GJW, Golden-square—We do not think the boy eligible; but you had better apply at the Hospital

JMC, Swanage—Lardner's work on the Steam-engine

AZ—apply respecting the Iron House to Mr Walker, Gracechurch-street

AZ cannot do better than apply respecting the maps of Italy to Mr Wyld, Geographer,
Charing-cross.

RVL, Britonferry.—We shall be glad to see the Sketches.

EF—Cinque cento, or five hundred, is an abbreviation of one thousand five hundred, and
signifies the style of art which arose shortly after the year 1500.

CLEE FIL—You could not purchase a Lieutenant's commission in the Line without previously having that of Ensign. There is an examination, classical and general. Application should be made at the Horse Guards, backed by interest

STANLEY—The expense of tracing a pedigree depends principally on the trouble and difficulty
attending the researches. No one can rightly assume a coat of arms, unless he can show
descent from the original grantee.

WJRL—The alterations in the modern arms were made to distinguish the coat from others
already granted. This remark applies equally to the crest, which does, certainly, bear a
strong resemblance to the Royal Hon. The liveries should be blue and white

MARIE—Apply to Mesars Nichols, Parliament-street, London, for Hutchins' "Dorset," and to
MrH Bohn, York-street, Covent-garden, for the horadide work. Skene and Logan are the
names of the Scottish writers

CG—It is not correct for a lady "to seal with her husband's crest, having her own initials mes of the Scottish writers

It is not correct for a lady " to seal with her husband's crest, having her own initials

C—It is not correct for a lady "to seal with her husband's crest, having her own initials beneath"

WM—An illegitimate son, although "he has taken his father's name by patent," cannot claim a share in the property left to his father's beirs.

IN INQUIREE—The patronage of the Heralds' College vosts solely in the Duke of Norfolk, as Larl Marshal. No particular qualification or clucation is necessary. Influence with the Duke of Norfolk will at once earry the point. The official salaries of the Heralds and Fursivants are very trifling—under £50 a year. They make their incomes by foes on the business they transact—such as grants of a ms, changes of names, &c
ZZ—Lord Cottenham's seat is Fandrigs Court, near Godstone, Surrey, He has also a residence (where his Lordship now iv) at Copse-hill, Wimbledon. With respect to the second query, we think it would be contrary to the mages of law
SETARNICUS—The arms of Whitely are, "Arg, on a bend as: three bezants"

Z T—The Koyal arms temps. EDWARD VI were—"France and England quarterly. Supporters—(Deuter), a lion guardant and crowned or; (Sinister), a dragon gr. —"Office and motor. Crest—On a chapsant, a lion passant guardant erowned or?"—In addition to those entitled by law to supporters, there are some untitled familles who bear those heraldic ornaments by a long prescriptive right. A coording to the dictum laid cooling.

Under the property of the same of the coording to the dictum laid cooling.

bear those heraidic ornaments by a long prescriptive right.

According the deldest son of a Duke has no positive or legal precodence.

J H B—The arms of Haggar, of Essex, are:—"Arg. on a bend sa.; three lions passant of the
field. Crest—On a mount vort, a Talbot passant, or. collared and lined gu."

SUBSCRIPTOR—No penalty attaches to the usage of an unauthorised Crest

A SUBSCRIPTOR—No penalty attaches to the usage of an unauthorised Crest

A SUBSCRIPTOR—No penalty attaches to the usage of an unauthorised Crest

A SUBSCRIPTOR—No one is minuted to the start of the first and the displayed immediately after the functor of the particulars of the Fry family may be
had by addressing an inquiry to Mirst H C, Post-Office, Hampton Court

INQUISITOR—No one is entitled to quarter his mother's arms unless the lady was an heiress or
coheiress. Any one is eligible to an office in the Heralds's College, if he be fortunate emough
to possess the favour of the Duke of Norfolk, in whose gift the appointments are
A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER—At the Middle Temple and at Gray's Inn, three years' terms suffice to qualify a law student for the Bar. There are no examinations required at those
lans. £240 private income would be amply sufficient. Few candidates for forensic success have it at starting. Very good chambers may be had for £50 per annum. There is no
disadvantage in being called to the bar without a University degree

A L B—Apply at the Herald's Office. The fee is, we believe, five shillings
HISTORIC—The arms of Scott, of Scott's Hall, Kent, are "Arg, three Catharine wheels sa-,
within a bordure engr. g.u." Crest—A demi griffic segreant, sa. beaked and legged or.

J P, Blairgownie—A hegdenog is the best destroyer of beetles

Z Y X, Kingaland, and G R L, Bungay, may consult a list of Unclaimed Dividends at Deacon's
Coffee-house, Walbrook

S C, Darlington—The postage stamps have been duly forwarded

for the relation
J C W.—Apply to Groombridge and Sons, publishers, Patsruoster-row
T W. Athlone—Many thanks
T W. Athlone—Many thanks
W D M.—Thanks
S C, Liverpool—We cannot inform you

F E.—The lines on 1859 will not suit

\* The continuation of the Scenes from the new Christmas Entertainments will appear next week.

BOOKS, &c. RECBIVED DURING THE WEEK.

Amnemon and Eustathes.—Scenes of the War in Hungary.—Country Quarters. 3 vols.—Juvenile Calendar.—Illustrated Year-Book.—Cuming's Lectures.—Who's Who in 1850.—Le Petit Causeur.—Walks and Talks, by Aunt Ida.—Post Magazine Almanack.

Music.—The Magyar Polka.—Sikh Quadrille.—"See, Erin, a Vessel is sailing."—My Grandmother's Polka.—The Misletoe Polka.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

## LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1850.

THE steady revival of trade during the year that has just passed away, marks it, with many other circumstances, as the first year of returning prosperity, after a long and dismal period of adversity. In almost every branch of our export trade, the revival is conspicuous. A tabular statement of our exports from the ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and Glasgow, during the years 1848 and 1849, has just been published under the authority of the Board of Trade, which places the gratifying fact in a very clear and unmistakeable light. The largest increase of our trade in the two years has been with the great markets of the United States and India. In the year 1848, we exported to the United States 1,477,429 lb. of cotton thread; in 1849, the export of the same article rose to 2,047,250 lb. In 1848, we exported to the same country 142,079,346 yards of plain calicoes; in 1849, the export of the same fabric was 233,925,194 yards. Of printed and dyed calicoes, the export, in 1848, was 19,832,524 yards; in 1849, it was 32,416,851 yards. Of linen and cotton goods, mixed, the export for 1848 was 1,258,078 lb., whilst for 1849 it was 3,895,502 lb. Of linen, the export of 1848 was 23,847,989 yards, and of 1849 no less than 30,912,303 yards. With India, the increase in these and other items was still more gratifying and remarkable. The cotton yarn exported in 1848 to our Eastern possessions amounted to 14,363,658 lb. This amount was nearly doubled in 1849, when the export rose to 28,150,141 lb. There was a slight decrease in the export of thread, but every other item shows a large increase.

The total result, on a comparison of the two years with all the markets of the world, stands thus:-

1848. Cotton Yarn
Cotton Thread
Cotton Sundries
Calicoes, plain
Calicoes, printed and dyed
Cambrics and Muslins
Cords, Jeans, Fustians, Velvets, Velveteens
Lace, Gazze, Crapes, &c.
Unenumerated Cotton Goods
Linen and Cotton (mixed)
Linens 127,644,312 lb. 4,029,925 ,, 1,494,886 ,, 586,034,628 yards 154,428,040 lb. 5,333,181 ,, 1,821,404 ,, 335,152,437 ,, 5,510,712 ,, 426,901,457 7,886,625 2,381,535 ,, 3,866,666 64,707,248 ,, 142,304 ,, 2,537,631 ,, 62,223,502 ,, 152,580 lb. 94,528,974 ,, 215,021 ,, 5,037,116 ,, 76,465,026 ,, 335,055 lb. Linen Thread and Yarns
Linen Thread and Yarns
Woollen and Cotton Goods,
in value, not in length. }
Woollen, ditto.
Woollen and Worsted, ditto..
Woollen and Worsted Yarns
Worsted and Cotton Goods £1,227,093 .. £1,490,114 £1,299,444 £3,469,199 11,454,721 lb. £1,053,975 .. £2,963,050 .. £2,963,050 ... 7,241,231 lb. £30,748 ... Worsted and Cotton Goods ... £44,191

The plethora of gold in the coffers of the Bank of England sufficiently proves that this increased trade has been a remunerative one. The figures speak for themselves, and appeal earnestly to the consciences of Mr. Disraeli and the other leaders of the party who are continually croaking of the ruin wrought by the operation of Free-Trade.

THE hungry officials in France (their name is Legion) who are interested in the continuance of the passport nuisance have been doing their utmost, for some time past, to bully or persuade travellers into the belief that the old system has not been superseded. It appears, however, that, as regards the communication between England and France, the passport system has been finally abolished, and that any official demanding a passport is guilty of an impertinence, and that any one demanding a fee is guilty of an attempt at extortion. Nor is this the sole benefit which the enterprise of railway directors on both sides of the Channel, aided by the common-sense and kind feeling of the present French Government, has conferred upon the English public. By means of arrangements just completed between the South-Eastern Railway Company and the directors of the two great French lines (the Boulogne and Amiens, and the Northern of France), which came into operation on the 1st of January, 1850, travellers may obtain "through tickets" from London to Paris, Brussels, Malines, Aix-la-Chapelle, or Cologne, without being subjected to any annoyance in the shape of examination of baggage, &c., from the time of leaving London-bridge until they arrive at their destination.

Thus have the two greatest impediments in the way of comfortable travelling been removed—the examination of luggage and the detention at the passport-office. Railways, after all, are the great peace-makers. They practically, by minimizing distance and time, bring the nations of the world into friendly contact with one another, soften animosities, extend trade, and show that, although language, manners, and forms of Government may differ, the interest of all nations is the same.

Lay down your rails, ye nations, near and far railway directors on both sides of the Channel, aided by the com-

Lay down your rails, ye nations, near and far—Yoke your full trains to Steam's triumphal car; Link town to town—unite in iron bands. The long estranged and oft-embatiled lands. Peace, mild-eyed seraph—Knowledge, light divine—Shall send their messengers by every line.

### CONDITION OF IRELAND.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

St. Paul's, Dec. 31, 1849.

Sir,—I beg to offer you my sincere thanks for your truthful and admirably illustrated notice of the present condition of the poor of the Kilrush Union; in which, as an eye-witness of many of the horrors which you have so feelingly detailed, and also as a near relative of Captain Kennedy, I take the deepest interest.

tain Kennedy, I take the deepest interest.

You will, I am sure, rejoice to learn, that, since the publication of your paper of December 22nd, contributions already exceeding three hundred pounds have been sent to Captain Kennedy, in aid of the cause in which he is so zealously, but, without some such assistance, so hopelessly employed. As, however, many benevolent persons write to him to ascertain how their intended contributions can be forwarded, will you oblige me by stating in your next paper that Post-office orders to the credit of Captain Arthur Edward Kennedy, Kilrush, county Clare, Ireland, will be thankfully received, in aid of Captain Kennedy's clothing fund? I should also, myself, be most willing to furnish any information, by letter or personal communication, or to receive subscriptions, and forward them to their destination, being in almost daily communication with Captain Kennedy.

I am, sir, yours obediently,

Herbert Kynaston, D.D.,

High Master of St. Paul's School.

High Master of St. Paul's School.

P.S.—Some benevolent ladies, having proposed to send clothing, it is respectfully suggested, that the delay and great expense of carriage render such a mode of relief less desirable than contributions in money.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS.—It was observed during the past Christmas that the noisy waits were few and far between in the streets of the metropolis. A happy change it was to the in-dwellers of St. Marylebone to hear, this Christmas, a well-appointed vocal company, singing really appropriate strains, and in a musician-like, as well as reverential, manner; as in the choral shout, and a solemn one, too, raised in the dead silence of the winter night, "Adeste fideles, lati triumphantes!" The performers were recognised as the choir of one of the neighbouring churches; and, if any security was required for the decorous conduct of the whole, it was to be found in the fact that they were headed by their clergy.—From a Correspondent.

VISIT OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION TO ICELAND.—Dr. Daubeney, Professor of Chemistry at Oxford, states in the Guardian, that a steamer is to start from Leith about two months before the next meeting of the British Association, for the purpose of carrying out a scientific expedition to explore the geology of Iceland. It is arranged that the voyagers shall return in time to communicate the result of their observations and discoveries to the congress in Edinburgh.

GENERAL GUYON.—On Wednesday evening, a numerous body of

GENERAL GUYON.—On Wednesday evening, a numerous body of friends met at the Brown Bear Inn, Richmond, Surrey, to celebrate the distinguished performances of General Guyon during the late Hungarian war—the above-named eminent officer being a native of Richmond. The chair was filled by Mr. Wilson, to whom General Guyon is particularly known; and it is scarcely possible to describe the enthusiastic manner in which the name of our countryman was received. Throughout the whole proceedings of the evening but one spirit—sympathy for the cause of the Hungarians—was expressed.

Sir John Barrow's Monument.—The site originally suggested as being in every respect the most suitable for the erection of the proposed monument to the memory of the late Sir John Barrow, Bart,, has been fixed upon by the Lords of the Admiralty—that of the Hill of Hoad, Ulverston. The height of the monument is to be 150 feet. From every portion of Morecambe Bay southward of a line running from Hoad to Hest; from Pile Fouldry; from portion of the sea northward to Whitehaven; from Lancaster, Fleetwood, and a considerable way towards Liverpool; from all the principal lills in the lake district; from Ingleborough, in Yorkshire, and probably from Black Combe, in Cumberland, the monument will be seen.

Henry Rogers, Esq., of Wolverhampton, has offered the munificent sum of £2000 towards the endowment of a church on Wednesfield Heath; and John Moore Paget, Esq., the late patron, has very liberally given an eligible piece of land for the site of the church, parsosage house, and schools. Mr. Rogers is also building, near this site, a row of alms-houses, which are nearly roofed in.

Another vacancy is likely to occur in the representation of the south-

Another vacancy is likely to occur in the representation of the southern division of the county of Nottingham, in consequence, it is said, of the intended resignation of Mr. Bromley, the recently elected successor to Colonel Rolleston. Bromley is suffering from confirmed bad health, which is the reaccess of his contempleted retirement.

Money orders granted during the month of October, that have not been presented for payment, on Monday last became lapsed orders: and in the case of money orders granted before the lst of January, 1849, and not presented for payment on or before Monday last the claim to have them cashed is forfeited.



#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

FUBLIC MEETINGS.

King's College Hospital.—On Saturday, a special court of the Governors of King's College Hospital was held in the board-room of the hospital, Portugal-street, Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, to consider and decide upon certain pripositions deeply affecting the future interests of the charity. C. Haberden, Eq., the deputy-chairman, who presided, explained that the meeting had been covered to alter the form of some of the fundamental and standing rules of the hospital.—On the motion of Major Moore, the abrogation of the 35th rule visting the funds of the hospital in the hands of certain parties, was passed unanimously.—The following resolutions were also agreed to:—

visting the funds of the hospital in the hands of certain parties, was passed unanimously.—The following resolutions were also agreed to:

That the aits of the hospital, togsther with all the property belonging to it, shall rest in the corporation of King's College, London, for the purposes of the hospital.

That the plans for all buildings, and for any alterations or additions, shall be subject to the approval of the council of King's College.

Mr. Cunningham explained the circumstances out of which arose their present proceedings. They were aware that the subscriptions had been divided into three parts—Fund A to consist of £20,000, to be received in large sums of £500 and upwards. These sums, which might be paid in instalments extending over four years, were to be invested, and could not be spent until the second fund, of B, had reached £20,000. Of this atter fand only £5000 has been received, so that, before the large donations given by several individuals could be laid out to advantage, the sum of £15,000 had to be raised. (Hear, hear.) The friend who had given them the £000 had an object in it. He did not like to be asked again to subscribe. He had said that one of the plans to avoid this for the future would be to give this £20,000 on the conditions which he (the speaker) had mentioned. The position of the charity was this—they had under fund A nine sums of £1000, namely, £5000 from King's College; £2000 from a friend; £1000 from that munificent friend to the charity, Alderman Copeland, M.P.; and £1000 given by the medical officers. (Hear, hear.) They had also eight sums of £500. He hoped in a faw days to be enabled to announce two subscriptions of the same amount. Under fund B they had received £5000; but the amount of both funds were exclusive of the sum of £4500 received in 1842. So that under fund B they had received £5000; but the amount of both funds were exclusive of the sum of £4500 received in 1842. So that under fund B they had can we not apply it?—Mr. Cunningham: I think not. As to fund C, the

A Governor thought the point as to the application of the £4500 an open question. (Hear.)—The thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman, after which it broke up.

SOCIETY FOR THE REFORM OF COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.—The general object of this society, which has been recently established, is to aid in Ostaining for every dependency, which is a true colony of England, the real and a le management of all local affairs by the colony itself, including the disposal of waste lands, and the right to frame and alter its local constitution at pleasure. The means by which the society endeavours to accomplish its objects are: First—An organised association, in the United Kingdom, of those who hold the alove opinions, with a view to general communication and discussion, as well as co-operative and concentrated exertion; and, more especially, with a view to a ready and constant preparation for proceedings in Parliament, as circumstances may require. Secondly—An organised co-operation with the colonies. Every colony which desires to obtain the co-operation of this society, in order to acquire safe government in its local affairs, is invited to select an agent in England, who may be the agent of its wishes in accredited communication with the society; and, in the meantime, the best arrangement possible for temporary correspondence with the colonies will be immediately made. The following gentlemen have already consented to form the first council:—Hon. Francis Baring, M.P., chairman, Lord Lytelton, Right Hon. M. Gibson, Sir W. Molesworth, Bart., M.P., S. H. Walpole, Esq., M.P., J. Hume, Esq., M.P., R. Cobden, Esq., M.P., E. Horsman, Esq., M.P., A. Stafford, Esq., M.P., J. Napier, Esq., M.P., M. J. Higgins, Esq., F. A. M'Geachy, Esq.

London Dock Company took place on Tuesday, when a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. was declared, in accordance with the recommendation of the directors. It appeared from the report laid before the proprietors, that the number of loaded ships from foreign ports that entered the docks during the

stad of sume outstanding and due to the company for goods in their wareh nuss. The stock of goods in their warehouses was 127,855 tons. The report was agreed to, and the needing separated.

PROVIDENT CLERKS MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION—ON Wednesday, at a special general meeting of the members of the Provident Glerks' Mutual Life Assurance place and the state of the members of the Provident Glerks' Mutual Life Assurance proved of by the actuary, and certified by Mr. Tidd Prott, were agreed to. The principal alterations consist in raising the qualification of unangers from a life assurance of £300 to £500, and in empowering from to grant assurances to the extent of £2000, the maximum amount of assurance under the old rule being £1000. The tines on account of arrars were reduced one half. The other alterations were mostly werbal.

Scottist Hosstral.—At the quarterly court of thin stitution, held on Wednesday, at the Socials Hall, Crane-court of thin stitution, held on Wednesday, at the Socials Hall, Crane-court of thin stitution, held on Wednesday, at the Socials Hall, Crane-court ending £1st December, £2011 3s. 7d., leaving a balance of £62 l4s. 10d. The amount of stock now in £2011 3s. 7d., leaving a balance of £62 l4s. 10d. The amount of stock now in £2011 3s. 7d., leaving a balance of £62 l4s. 10d. The amount of stock now in £2011 3s. 7d., leaving a balance of £62 l4s. 10d. The amount of stock now in £2011 3s. 7d., leaving a balance of £62 l4s. 10d. The amount of stock now in £2011 3s. 7d., leaving a balance of £62 l4s. 10d. The amount of stock now in £2012 and the stock of the presented to the Queen through 8if George Grey.

BLOOMSBURY DISPERSARIY.—At a quarterly meeting of this institution, held on Wednesday evening, at Great Russell stock, by E. Rowaid in the call the corporation having been altiked to it, the subsellation of the fact of

adopted, and a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the paid up

adopted, and a dividend at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the paid up capital declared.

CITY OF LONDON HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—At the annual meeting of the governors of this institution, held at the London Tavern on Wednesday, Mr. J. Foster in the chair, the report of the committee of main nagement congratulated the subscribers on the prosperous condition of the charity, and the amount of benefit it was established. During the past year, 2591 persons labouring under diseases of the chest had received gratuitous advice and medicine, making 4916 persons who had been relieved since the establishment of the charity in 1848. At the last meeting there remained in the hands of the treasurer a balance of £47 8s. 4d., while the liabilities of the society were £147 5s. 2d., leaving an actual deficiency of £99 16s. 10s. During the past year there had been received from various sources £2003 11s. 3d, while the total expenditure, including the payment of previous arrears, had amounted to £1530 9s., leaving a balance of £473 2s. 3d. in favour of the institution, of which sum £453 11s. 3d. had been expended in the purchase of £500 stock in the per Cent. Consolidated Bank Annulities. Encourated by the liberal support which the charity received at their last anniversary festival, when the contributions amounted to £1724 13s., the committee had decided upon opening an hospital for in-patients; and had succeeded in obtaining a suitable plot of ground facing the entrance to Victoria Park, from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, on lease for 99 years, at a rental of £40 per annum. It was proposed that the hospital should be adapted for about seventy patients, but that a portion, affording room for forty patients only should be at first erected; the sums to be expended on the part and whole of the building having been fixed at £4500 and £7500 respectively; the building being so arranged as to admit of its being materially enlarged hereafter, if necessary. The number of patients admitted to the bracits of t City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest.—At the

St. Mark's College, Chelsea.—The Right Hon. Sir Chas. Wood, Bart., has executed a trust deed, by which there is placed to the credit of the National Society the sum of £833 6s. 8d., in the Three per Cents, under the following provisions, namely:—1. That the said incorporated National Society shall hold the said stock in trust, to apply the dividends, interest, and annual produce thereof in maintaining an exhibition at the College of St. Mark's. 2. That the said exhibition shall be open to any youths, natives of the Deanery of Doncaster, or whose parents have resided in the said deanery not less than five years. 3. That the candidates for the said exhibition shall be not less than sixteen years of age, nor more than nineteen. 4. That the said exhibition shall be held for three years, unless the exhibitioner shall die, resign, or be removed by the governing body for the time being of the college, and shall be competed for as often as a vacancy may occur. 5. That an examiner shall be appointed by the council of St. Mark's College, with the approbation of the said Sir Charles Wood, and after his death of his heirs male. 6. That the examination be held at Doncaster, or some other convenient place in the neighbourhood. 7. That alterations may be made in the above rules, from time to time, with the consent of the said Sir Charles Wood, and after his death of his heirs male, to be given in writing. This is the first permanent exhibition in the college. Some further progress is being made in this direction. The fund which has been raised to perpetuate the memory of the late Archdeacon Barher is to be appropriated to the foundation of an exhibition to the Training School at Lichfield. Since the establishment of training institutions on their present scale, the National Society has expended not much less than £5000 in exhibitions for maintaining poor scholars in the London and diocesan training institutions. The diocesan boards have also spent considerable sums in providing exhibitions. The Welsh Education Committee, too,

character.

Post-office Reforms.—Additional measures have been this week brought into operation for diminishing Sunday labour at the Post-office. By (1) a partial discontinuance of the present Sunday morning delivery between the three mile and the six mile circle in London, about 100 letter carriers are entirely relieved from Sunday duty; and (2) by discontinuing certain cross posts, on Sundays, for General Post letters, in the London district, complete relief is also given to eleven, and partial relief to several more, of the servants of the establishment. The present reform has reference to the London branch of the office. The delivery of letters hitherto made, every Sunday morning, beyond the three mile circle (from St. Martin's-le-Grand) and within the six mile circle—which placed that district, so far, upon the same footing as the provincial localities in which London letters are delivered on Sunday morning, is now discontinued. But the public will not be entirely deprived of the accommodation thus previously given. The greater number of the letters so delivered were embraced in the despatch from the chief office. These will now be sent to their destination, as far as practicable, on Saturday evening; and to this end a new delivery (of which the first was made on Saturday evening last) will be made at hall-past seven, P.M. This will entirely relieve from Sunday duty more than 100 letter-carriers. Also the cross posts which convey General Post letters daily to and from certain places within the London district, are now discontinued on Sundays, by which total relief will be given to eleven, and partial relief to many other officers of the London establishment. Altogether, we believe we are within the mark in assuming that this further step in Post-office reform gives liberty on the Sunday to an additional 120 persons.

REMOVAL OF POLICE Magistrates.—On Monday, Gilbert à Beckett, Esq., the recently appointed magistrates at Greenwich (in the room of the late Mr. Jeremy), was removed from that Court to the Sout POST-OFFICE REFORMS.—Additional measures have been this week

OPENING OF NEW SCHOOLS IN WESTMINSTER.—We have had frequent occasion of late for recording the erection of new churches and schools in the populous and (until within these last five or six years) neglected city of Westminster. In November of last year, the foundation-stone of two new churches was laid on the same day—one to be built by the munificence of one of the canons, the other by subscription; whilst, in another district, the church, sckools, and parsonage-house, erected by Miss Coutts, are nearly finished. In the fourth district (that of St. Mary, Tothill-fields) another good work has just been completed, through the untiring exertions of the incumbent (the Rev. A. Borradalle, M.A.); and the large schools and teachers' houses, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the Dean of Westminster on the 29th of June last, were opened on Tuesday, the first day of the new year. Divine service was celebrated in St. Mary's Church at eleven a.M., when an eloquent sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Wordsworth, Canon of Westminster, to a congregation rather respectable than numerous, from 1 Kings, iii. 27, in which the reverend gentleman, with his usual numerous, from 1 Kings, iii. 27, in which the reverend gentleman, with his usual force, compared the relation of the Church to her children with that of the mother to the living child. A collection of £33 odd was made to defray the remaining debt on the new building, amounting to £233. Unless this sum is liquidated within four months, the Privy Council grant, and that from the National Society, will have a Afras the carries the splittens were rescaled in the large group of the will lapse. After the service, the children were regaled in the large room of the new building with roast beef and plum-pudding; and at six o'clock in the evening, tea was provided in the same place for the aged poor of the district; and thus ended a day which will long be remembered in Westminster with thankfulness OPENING OF THE REFUGE FOR THE HOUSELESS .- On Monday the

OPENING OF THE REFUGE FOR THE LICUSELESS.

committee of the houseless poor assembled at the chambers, No. 75, Broadstreet—Mr. Charles Hicks in the chair—and unanimously agreed to the resolustreet—Mr. Charles Hicks in the chair—and unanimously agreed to the resolustreet—Mr. Charles Hicks in the chair—and unanimously agreed to the resoluon to throw open the doors of the central asylum in Playhouse yard, White-oss-street, for the reception of the houseless immediately, in consequence of the severity of the weather and the diminution of out-of-door labour.

Admission under the Navigation Laws of Goods for Home

Admission under the Navigation Laws of Goods for Home Use.—It having been made a subject of inquiry whether goods which may have been necessarily warehoused for exportation only under the Navigation Act of the 8 and 9 Vic., c. 88, for having been imported contrary to the provisions of the law, and therefore inadmissible into this country except for the purpose of exportation, will, if they have not been re-shipped and are still lying in bond, be atmissible to entry for home consumption on and after the 1st day of January instant, under the provisions of the Act 12 and 13 Vic., c. 29, repealing the existing restrictive laws of navigation with respect to the importation of foreign goods, which came into operation on that date—the Commissioners of Customs have caused the several officers of the department in London to be apprised that no goods warehoused under the law above referred to for exportation only are to be admitted to entry for home use, and an intimation to that effect has also been given to the collectors and comptrollers and other principal officers of the department throughout the several ports of the United Kingdom for their information and government.

### THE WEATHER AND THE PARKS.

The frost has enabled vast numbers, during the week, to enjoy the healthy exercise of skating on the various pieces of water in and around the metropolis. There were, as usual, some accidents.

IN ST. James's Park, on Sunday, about three in the afternoon, M. Soyer, the renowned cook of the Reform Club, had a very narrow escape of losing its life. He was leading a young friend who had expressed a wish to walk on the lee, when he fell through into sixteen feet of water, opposite the Horse Guards. Finding that a number of parties were approaching towards him, he had the presence of mind to tell them to keep back, and not to offer to assist him till the Humane Society's men arrived. Had he not done so, it is quite probable that many more persons would have fallen in, and his chance of recovery been rendered thereby more difficult. Iceman Martin got him out, and conveyed him to the tent, where restoratives were applied, and after the lapse of a few hours, M. Soyer was able to be removed to his own residence in a cab. A man and his wife, and a boy, all of whom were some minutes immersed, were also rescued and successfully treated.

The ROUND POND, KENSINGTON GARDENS.—On Monday afternoon, Mr. J. Merriman, surgeon, of No. 9, Kensington-square, his son Thomas, his

THE ROUND POND, KENNINGTON GARDENS.—Un Monday atternoon, Mr. J. Merriman, surgeon, of No. 9, Kensington-square, his son Thomas, his two eldest daughters, and two young ladies of the name of White, also relatives, were proceeding arm-in-arm across the ice, when it suddenly broke, and the whole of the parties fell into eight feet of water. At first the death of some of the persons seemed inevitable, and before they could be rescued one of the Misses-White went under the ice. After considerable trouble, the whole of the persons, with the exception of Miss White, were extricated, and to rescue her the iceman was obliged to put his arm under water as far as his shoulder, when he happily succeeded in reaching her and pulling her out. She was much exhausted. The residence of Mr. Merriman being nearer than the Royal Humane Society's receiving-house, the whole party were taken there.

THE LATE MR. TYTLER.—As some misapprehension appears to exist on the subject, we are enabled to state that no pension will revert to the Government through the 'death of Mr. Tytler, the historian. By the last arrangement of the Civil List, the Government has no power to exceed the annual sum set apart for pensions, on account of the demise of any of the recipients on the list.

arrangement of the Civil List, the Government has no power to exceed the annual sum set apart for pensions, on account of the demise of any of the recipients on the list.

FINAL CLOSE OF THE PALACE COURT,—On Monday, at eleven o'clock, Mr. Brent took his seat on the bench for the last time, and the court was opened by the crier (Mr. Eley) in the usual manner. The attorneys attended, as well as the officers of the court, but the barristers of the court did not appear. The deputy prothonotary (Mr. Hewlett) inquired whether any person present had any business to transact in the Marshalsea or Palace Courts? No answer was given to the interrogatory. The Prothonotary told the crier to adjourn the courts. Mr. Eley went through the usual form of adjournment for the last time, and the court rose never to resume its sittings. As soon as Mr. Brent retired from the court, the six attorneys were admitted into his room, and presented him, by Mr. Turner, the senior attorney with a memorial expressive of their thanks for his kindness towards them whilst he had presided in that court. Mr. Brent expressed his thanks for the memorial, and, having taken leave of the attorneys, withdrew, and thus terminated the long-standing perversion of law and justice.

THE MRTROPOLITAN POLICE.—Sir Charles Rowan having resigned his place as one of the Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police, Mr. Richard Mayne becomes Chief Commissioner in his room, and Captain William Hay, the Assistant Commissioner, succeeds to the place of Commissioner readered vacant by Sir Charles Rowan's resignation.

Dividend Day at the Banks,—Notice was issued on Wednesday at the Bank of England, that the January dividends will be in course of payment to the public on Wednesday next, the 9th inst. The transfer books for the following annuities will be opened on the undermentioned dates:—Consolidated Three per Cents, on Wednesday, the 16th inst.; Three and a Half per Cent. Annuities, 1726, on Friday, the 11th inst., New Five per Cent. Annuities, ditto; Annuities for terms

THE LEICESTER-SQUARE SOUP KITCHEN.—At the Leicester-square Soup Kitchen and Asylum, in Ham-yard, Haymarket, good soup and bread are daily distributed gratuitously to upwards of 800 persons.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER. -- GOVERNMENT REWARDS .-- Sir Geo.

Soup Kitchen and Asylum, in Ham-yard, Haymarket, good soup and bread are daily distributed gratuitously to upwards of 800 persons.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.—GOVERNMENT REWARDS.—Sir Geo. Grey has directed that the police, and other parties who were active in prosecuting Manning and his wife, should be rewarded for their exertions in bringing the murderers to justice. Accordingly, those officers and parties who had not received rewards from the Commissioners of Police were paid on Wednesday, from the Treasury, the following sums:—Inspector John Yates, of the M division, who had charge of the witnesses and prosecution, received £20; Sergeant Hunt, 26 M, £10; John Wright, 63 M, £3; P. C. Baker, 141 M, £5; Jas. Sopp, 162 M, £2; and Kirk, and the other cabman, £5 each. All the property found on Mrs. Manning, besides the contents of the boxes discovered at the Brighton Railway Station, still remain in the possession of the police, at the Ston-s-end police-station; but it is expected that within a few days the whole of it will be disposed of by the Government, who will pay the solicitors some portion of the demands which they have memorialised for, and the remainder, if any, will most likely be handed to Mr. Edmund Manning. It is supposed that the property, among which are French rentes valued at £70, will realise £150.

Destructive Fire.—Shortly before one o'clock on Thursday morning, a fire broke out in the Ship in Distress tavern, No. 36, Wardonr-street, Soho. It appears that, after the house was closed for the night, the landlord was in the act of filling one of the vats in the bar with gin. In so attempting, the ladder upon which he was standing suddenly snapped asunder, which caused him to fall; and the gin he was pouring into the vat fell upon the foor; and the vapour coming in contact with the lighted candle, the spirit became ignited, and ran round the bar with the rapidity of lightning, firing simultaneously the other vats filled with brandles and other spirits. Mr. Pearce, the landlord, made an attempt to conq

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the week ending Saturday, December 29, were:—Males, 618; females, 608; total, 1226. Deaths during the same period:—Males, 540; females, 613; total, 1053. The weekly average of deaths for this season, corrected for increase of population, is 1162. The mortality of last week is, therefore, less than the estimated amount by 109 deaths, and is nearly the same as that of the previous week. Of the 1053 persons whose deaths are included in this return, 841 had medical attendants, and written statements of the diseases which proved fatal, distinguishing, in many cases, the primary and secondary forms, are entered in the register-books; 15 had no medical attendance; in 15 cases the cause of death was not certified, and in these it does not appear whether or not the patients had professional aid. At the end of the quarter an influx of cases returned by coroners swells the number of deaths registered in the week; but many of these occurred at earlier dates. Inquests were held on 176 deaths in the present return—considerably more than the due proportion: they fall mostly under fractures, wounds, drowning, hanging, and suffocation, burns, scalds, and poison, making altogether 65, whilst the weekly average is 30; and under apoplexy, from which there were 44 deaths, whilst the average is 26; besides 45 in which the cause of death could not be ascertained, or was defectively returned, the average of such being only 12. 7 children are returned as having died of suffocation in bed; 5 deaths are ascribed to intemperance, of which one was the case of a girl of 14 years, who died after 38 hours' illness of congestion of the brain and other organs, from drinking gin; a child died of want; a man of 40 years, in the sub-district of St. Andrew East, of the state of the deaths in the case of a girl of the years, who died after 38 hours' illness of congestion of the brain and other organs, from drinking gin; a child died of want; a man of 40 years, in the sub-district of St. Andrew East, of the BIRTHS AND DEATHS.—The births registered in the week ending case of a girl of 14 years, who died after 35 hours times of congestion of the brain and other organs, from drinking gin; a child died of want; a man of 40 years, in the sub-district of St. Andrew East, of "exposure to cold and destinution;" and a pork-butcher, of 27 years, on the third day after admission into the workhouse of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, from the effects of starvation and neglect." A woman who had no medical attendances, died in Somerstown of "inflammation of the lungs;" she is stated to have arrived at the advanced age of 100 years. In the last week 42 children died of measles, which is about the average; 24 of scarlatina, and 24 of hooping-cough (both diseases now under the average; Small-pox, which was fatal in 7 cases, and typhus in 31, are also less prevalent than usual. There is a decrease of deaths on the previous week both from bronechitis and pneumonia; 8 persons died of influenza. Only 9 deaths occurred from diarrhoa; none from cholera. Tables accompany this return which show the deaties from cholera in each of the 135 sub-districts of London, in each week since Oct., 1848. week since Oct., 1848.

week since Oct., 1848.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.—The mean daily reading of the barometer at Greenwich Observatory ranged from 30.440 in. to 30.304 in. on Sunday and Monday; on Thesday it was 30.378 in. The mean of the week was 29.877 in. The mean temperature of the week was 33.1 deg., less by 9 deg. than that of the previous week, and less than the average of the same week in 7 years by 5 deg. The daily mean was throughout less than the average, except on Wednesday. On Friday, when the mean temperature was only 25 deg., it was less than the average of the same day by 13 deg.

A REMARKABLE INCIDENT.—The directors of the Sheffield Banking A REMARKED TO THE MILE AND A THE MILE OF THE MILE AND THE MET AND THE MILE AND THE



JUVENILE BALL AT THE MANSION-HOUSE, ON NEW YEAR'S EVE.

The hospitalities of the Mansion-House of the Chief Magistrate of the City of London have Just been extended to a class of citizens who are not usually included in the Mayoralty invitations. Hitherto, if we remember rightly, the sumptroously-spread tables of the Great Hall, the luxuries of the Long Parlour, and the lively enjoyment of the Ball-room, have been monopolised by "children of a larger growth;" but the present Lord Mayor has decided that the children of his fellow-citizens shall no longer be excluded from the Mansion-House festivities.

The occasion has been well chosen for such an extension; and this was Monday last, or New Year's Eve, when the Lady Mayoress gave what is termed and adapters of the citizens, between the ages of seven and fiften. The company began to assemble at seven o'clock, in one of the ante-rooms, whence they proceeded to the Egyptian Hall, which was beautifully illuminated and embellated for the Chief Magistrate of the City of Mayoraty invitations. Hitherto, if we remember rightly, the sumptroonsylvapread tables of the Great Hall, the luxuries of the Long Parlour, and the lively enjoyment of the Ball-room, have been monopolised by "children to his fellow-citizens shall no longer be excluded from the Mansion-House festivities.

The occasion has been well chosen for such an extension; and this was Monday last, or New Year's Eve, when the Lady Mayoress gave what is termed a "Juvenile Entertainment," to which were invited several hundreds of the sons and danghters of the citizens, between the ages of seven and fiften. The company began to assemble at seven o'clock, in one of the ante-rooms, whence they proceeded to the Egyptian Hall, which was beautifully illuminated and embellated to the Egyptian Hall, which was beautifully illuminated and embellated to the Company passed before them, each shaking him "a happy new year." The ball was opened by the Lord Mayor, who led of random the particular in the Lord with its fire clever portrait-sketches; and then carns a vocal sketch entitled "





THE ROYAL SLEIGH.

Behold the groves that shine with silver frost,
Their beauty wither'd, and their verdure lost.—Pope.

"Look upon this picture," wheresoever and whensoever it presents itself, and you will see instinct working, with its natural expedients, to guard against, and art labouring, with its cunning contrivances, to grace it. By no means the last, or least, of its embellishments, is that dashing, fiery exercise, if such figure of speech may have allowance, which forms the subject of the accompanying Sketches, illustrative of "Sleighing," at Home and Abroad. "Winter, the season of rural leisure, with its bracing breezes, its nipping and eager air," alembic of buoyant spirits, is also the peculiar time of vicorous pastimes and alembic of buoyant spirits, is also the peculiar time of vigorous pastimes and strong exercises. One of the most popular of these recreations among the Northern nations, both of the Old and the New World, is Sleighing, or "Carrioling," as it is sometimes called. No sooner do the groves put on their foliage of "silver frost," than the lithe sledge is everywhere in keen requisition.

"One of the principal amusements of a Canadian winter," writes a North

American tourist, "is the sleighing, and a most delightful one it s. Some of the equipages are fitted up with great taste, and at a considerable expense. The Canadian gentlemen decorate their vehicles with costly furs, some of them being lined throughout with this handsome material. The ordinary sleigh, or carriole, as used by the inhabitants, is on low runners or sledges; and, from the body of the carriage being so near the ground, the driver is so much below his horse as to have but little command over him." It will be seen that "they manage these things better in England." The Sketch of the curricle carriole—in which are her Majesty and two of the Royal children—driven by Prince Albert, upon the principle familiar to the dwellers in London since the introduction of Hansom's cabriolet, proves that a sleigh placed upon low runners may, nevertheless, be so constructed as to be divested of all inconvenience or inelegance. The Muscovite machine of that ilk looks, to the coachman's eye, a desperate device, wherein the forlorn hope of safety lies in the very imminence of the peril. Possibly, the driver's head may be far below the range of his courser's heels! Any one in search of a sensation might, with a fair prospect of success, try an airing some fine frosty morning on the bosom of the Neva, behind a kicker. But "use lessens marvels:" the exquisite of St. Petersburg takes his pleasure in a fashion that would make an English

steeple-chaser's hair stand on end! As they say in the story-books, "See

steeple-chaser's hair stand on end! As they say in the story-books, "See here he is."

"The Russian nobility," says Mr. Bremner, in his "Excursions in the Interior of Russia," "have none of that taste for out-of-door exercises which constitute so large a share of the amusements of the higher classes in England. In winter, they have abundance of sledge-driving; but, in summer, if they come out at all, it is in their carriages." So soon as snow sufficient to permit the use of the sledge has fallen, the droschkas and tilegas disappear. The rise of the Nile is not of more interest to the Egyptian, than the advent of trainages, or snow-roads, to the Russian. The sledge then becomes the carriage of every purpose. It is said that during the season upwards of fifty thousand sledges, laden with provisions, enter Moscow daily. The traineaux are the Russians' especial vehicles of luxury. The coachman is seated in front, and behind him reclines the pleasure occupant in indolent enjoyment. The sledge for parade is made of rosewood, mahogany, or some other handsome wood, well varnished, and mostly relieved by a little gilding; the apron being made of cloth to match the seat, and lined and edged with bear skin. The coachman wears a cloth caftan edged with fur, and fastened round his waist by a gay-coloured sash; on his head he has a warm

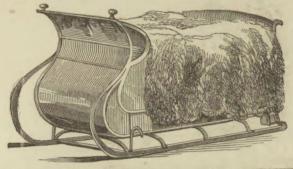


SLEDGING AT MOSCOW.-DRAWN BY MANUEL.

cap, of crimson or blue velvet, with a fur band, and his face ought to be decorated by a handsome and ample beard.

Sledges are sometimes made for family parties, capacious enough to hold ten or a dozen people, and are driven like carriages, with four or six horses. A close carriage, placed on runners instead of wheels, is called a vasok: it is a very convenient vehicle for town use, and it is preferred by many people for winter traveiling, on account of its warmth. The kabitka is of various kinds, according to the taste or means of the owner—the best being a species of calbehe, warmly fitted up, and placed on runners. It is closed with leather curtains instead of glass; and on each side near the ground projects a strong wooden elbow, so that the vehicle cannot easily be upset. The pomp and circumstance of the pastime of sleighing is accompanied by the music of beils, with which the head-gear of the horses' harness is amply caparisoned. Nothing can be more animating than the winter pageants of flying chariots and ringing coursers thus made up, and axhibited under the snow-clad pinnacles of the Kremlin

Her Majesty possesses three sleighs, or sledges, which are now at Windsor. The largest of the three is very ornamental: it is made of highly polished mahogany, and runs upon iron. The horses are gaily ornamented with red and yellow trappings, and ball-shaped brass bells, which make a not unpleasant lingling as the animals move. The horses' heads are also decked with streamers, and the whole has a very picturesque effect.



The middle-size sledge, d-awn by one grey horse, was, we believe, presented to her Majesty by the Emperor of Russia: it is driven by a coachman in front, and is for only one or two persons. The smallest sledge is for the conveyance



of the Royal children. Very handsome skins, leopard, bear, &c., are used as covering for the legs, and as rugs.

#### MUSIC.

#### MR. WILLY'S CONCERTS.

MR. WILLY'S CONCERTS.

The room in St. Martin's Hall, in which Mr. Willy gives his classical concerts of chamber music, was crowded to excess at the third of the series, last Monday night. The speculation, therefore, of giving to the miscellaneous public, at cheap prices, an entertainment, embracing the works of what is termed the "severe" school of music, has fully answered. The result fully bears out the views so long maintained in the columns of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, that the masses may now be safely relied unon to support any undertaking which has for its object the elevation of art. The nights of M. Jullien's concerts, appropriated to the works of Beethoven and Mendelssohn, attracted the fullest houses. Mr. Willy has taken the initiative in a very excellent course of action, and other caterers for the public amusement would do well to follow his example. The musical intelligence of the bulk of the people has marvellously improved of late years, and there will be no peril to any enterprise which seeks to promote this art progress.

Monday's scheme comprised Mozart's quartet in C major, No. 6, for first and second violins (Willy and Zerbin!), viola (Hill), and violoncello (Reed); Beethoven's grand sonats in G, No. 3, Op. 30, for pianoforte (Sterndale Bennett) and violins (Ernst and Willy), viola, and violoncello (Hill and Reed); and Mendelssohn's grand quartet in E minor, for first and second violins (Ernst and Willy), viola, and violoncello (Hill and Reed); and Mendelssohn's grand trio in C minor, for piano, violin, and violoncello, played by Messrs. W. S. Bennett, Willy, and Reed.

The only fault we have to find with the programme is in its disposition. The two pieces of Mendelssohn came together in the same part: one, for the sake of variety, ought to have been placed in the first part. The execution of the selection was, indeed, an intellectual treat. Ernst, great as he is in the mechanism of the violin—so as to electrify his hearers almost beyond precedent—is heard in chamber composition to even

## EXETER HALL WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

EXETER HALL WEDNESDAY CONCERTS.

The event of the eleventh concert was the return of Mr. Sims Reeves, who was greeted by an overflowing auditory with immense enthusiasm. He was encored in the "Fra poco," from "Lucia;" and in Bishop's ballad, "My pretty Jane." He sarg with much power, but his style appears to be somewhat laboured. Mr. Stammers, we perceive, puts the name of the popular tenor in type larger than that which represents the humble names of Ernst and Thalberg. This kind of "star" printing in gigantic characters is out of date. The public know well enough their favouries, without the instruction of "capitals;" but if the director of the London Wednesday Concerts is a lover of the puffing system, let him at least not expose his "stars" to comparisons which will prove fatal to such pretensions. Thalberg and Ernst, albeit in smaller type than Reeves, contrived to create quite a furore; the former being encored in "La Figlia del Reggimento" fantasia, and the latter in his famed "Carnival." An intresting ballad, by Mr. F. Romer, "The Sailor Boy's Return," charmingly sung by Miss Poole, was encored. Miss Lucombe was also called upon to sing twice Auber's song, "Gli angul" of the Queen of Night, in the "Magic Flute," but her intonation was defective, and she slorred her divisions rather artfully. Miss Dolby and Miss Eyles, Messrs. Land, Leffier, and Smythson, were the other vocalists. Miss Dolby sang very sweetly Wallace's genial "Fireside Song."

## FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

Foreign de La Faye, dated Naples, December 13, that four representations had been given of Verdi's new work, since its production on the 8th; but, according to this correspondent, the new opera had been coldly received by the Nespolitan pablic, and even Verdi's partisans displayed little enthusiasm in its favour. The Italians found that "Luisa Miller" was too much in the French school, and that there is a deficiency of melodious inspiration, and a want of originality. Verdi received £500 for the composition, and left Naples on the 13th for Genoa. The action of the libretto passes in the Tyrol, during the eighteenth century, and it treats of the hacknied story of the loves of a young Count and the daughter of an old retired soldier. Luisa has been courted by the young nobleman disguised as a hunter, and the father is not opposed to the marriage, until Wurm, a chatelian of the lord of the manor, being himself in love with Luisa, denounces the young hunter. Wurm also informs Rodolphe's father of his son's passion; and as it was intended, as in such cases provided, that Rodolphe should marry the Duchess Prederica, great is the father's rage; despite of which, Rodolphe is resolved to thesp faith with Luisa. The Count orders Miller and his child to be arrested, but they are liberated on some whisper from his son, in the way of threat that he will let the world know how the Count gained his title. This ends the first act, which is entitled "Love." The second act is designated as "Intrigue:" Miller, having insulted the Count, his feudal lord, is condemned to death; and Luisa, to save her father's life, at the dictation of Wurm, writes a letter to the latter, making a rendezvous to elope with him; and Rodolphe, furious at her supposed infidelity, rejects her. The third act has the awful title of "Poison." Luisa resolves to die, and refuses all food, and she send

giving Wurm his quietus, as a bonne bouche for his treason. Schiller's tragedy, "Kabale und Liebe," has supplied Signor Cammerano with the materials for the poem of Verdi's opera. The Correspondent of the Revue et Gazette Musicale thinks that the Neapolitans are too severe upon Verdi, as there are some striking pieces in the opera. He praises the opening chorus, a hunting chorus, divided between men and women's voices at a distance, and the finale of the first act, are also sulogised. The second act is feeble. The duo in the third act, between Miller and Luisa, is very fine, a very good effect in the réprise being obtained by the soprano holding on a note whilst the bass resumes the theme of the duo. The poisoning scene has some good points, and the last trio is artistically constructed on the best models. The acting and singing of Bassini, as Miller, are both warmly eulogised. Malvezzi, the tenor (Rodolphe), and Madame Guzzaniga, the prima donna, as Luisa, were also effective, but their voices are somewhat fatigued.

ADAM'S NEW OPERA. "LE FANAL"—The Grand Opera-House in

ADAM'S NEW OPERA, "LE FANAL."—The Grand Opera-House in Paris has produced this work, but with no great success. The libretto is by M. d. St. Georges, and is based on the rivalry of two lovers which leads to the attempted destruction of one by extinguishing a lighthouse on the coast of Brittany—design happily defeated. Poultier, Portehaut, Brémond, and Mdlle. Damero were the singers. As a short opera to precede the grand ballet, the "Fanal' will be useful. The music is pleasing, but it is not great.

Musical Events.-This evening (Saturday), Mr. John Parry will MUSICAL EVENTS.—This evening (Saturday), Mr. John Farry win give the entertainment of "Lights and Shadowa," by Mr. Albert Smith, at the Hanover-square Rooms, probably for the last time this season.—On Monday next, at the St. James's Theatre, Mr. Mitchell will commence his French Comic Opera campaign, with Halévy's beautiful opera "Le Val d'Andorré," performed for the first time in this country.—Next Friday, Mendelssohn's "Paul" will be given, for the first time this season, by the Sicred Harmonic Society, at Exeter Hall, conducted by Costa; the vocalists will be Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Lockey, J. A. Novello, and Herr Formes.

#### THE THEATRES.

#### DRURY LANE.

DRURY LANE.

A Mrs. Winstanley appeared on Monday, in the Widow Warren, in the "Road to Ruln," together with a Mr. and Miss Baker, in the parts of Dornton and Sophia. All three manifested a certain amount of respectability, but the acting of the first alone gave promise of peculiar excellence.

On Wednesday Miss Vandenhoff made her appearance in Pauline, in Sir E. L. Bulwer's play of the "Lady of Lyons." The long absence of Miss Vandenhoff from the boards made the critical auditor anxious about her success. Her performance of the part was such as to justify even the expectations of her friends. It was artistic, impassioned, and dignified. She was warmly greeted, and loudly applauded. Mrs. Winstanley, too, in the part of Madame Deschapelles, fully justified the impression which she had made on her debat.

#### SADLER'S WELLS.

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The play of "The Gamester" has been revived here, Miss Glyn supporting the part of Mrs. Beverley with dignity and pathos, and Mr. Phelps that of her unfortunate husband with his usual effect. The want of poetic beauty in the dram is, however, severely felt. The domestic sorrows with which it deals, their pain unmitigated by the influence of the ideal, become intolerable from their prosale reality. Such plays as this and "The Stranger" will doubtless, ere long, go the way of "George Barnwell." Assuredly, Dr. Moore and Kotzebue deserve no more respect than Lillo, whose power as a domestic dramatist has never been questioned; and whose skill in constructing tragedy has never been exceeded. But the spirit and aim of his pieces was too humble; and they have accordingly been fitly banished from the scene where alone "gorgeous tragedy with stately pall" should be permitted to come "sweeping by;" in order that the public taste may be duly elevated. Mr. Bennett, as Stukeley, was, as usual, abundantly villanous and forcible. But of the rest of the acting we cannot speak in terms of praise. In particular, Miss Bassano, of whom, at the beginning of her career, we had considerable hopes, appears already to have been spoiled by the praise once bestowed upon her, and now performs with a carelessness and—if we may be permitted to use the word—a sulkiness of deportment which have become excessively disagreeable and repulsive. Nothing, on the whole, less effective than her present style of acting can be conceived. We make these remarks, that she may henceforth be roused to proper exertion, and do justice to herself.

Some of the scenes in Mr. Greenwood's pantomime are brilliant; and not a few of the situations effective. More might, we think, have been made of Mother Shipton. We have her ducked in the well for a witch, and fawmed upon by her dog; but some intelligible action might have been accorded to her with advantage. It is, however, too much "the plan" to write pantomimic introductions "without plan," trust

### SURREY.

Mr. Creswick has appeared every evening this week in the tragedy of "Bertram." This tragedian possesses every requisite for the character—his style being, in many respects, singularly appropriate to the peculiar kind of effects to be elicited from the part. The play, besides, has been well put upon the stage. The scenic appointments and costumes were exceedingly good; and the situation of the shipwreck was remarkably well managed. The houses have been crowded.

## STRAND.

Mrs. Glover, not having completed her expected engagement with Mr. Anderson, has been permanently included by Mr. Farren in the company of this little theatre. This week she has, accordingly, appeared in the character of Mrs. Temperance, in Mr. Dance's petite comedy of the "Country 'Squire." Mr. Farren himself supported his original character of 'Squire Broadlands; and the two nephews were undertaken by his two sons. Miss Rebecca Isaacs performed Fanny Markham; and the whole went off very effectively.

## OLYMPIC.

Mrs. Mowatt appeared in the part of Beatrice, on Monday, in Shakspeare's omedy of "Much Ado about Nothing." She was warmly welcomed, and played

JAMES'S THEATRE, OPERA COMIQUE .- The season will com-ST. James's Theatre, Opera Comique.—The season will commence on Monday evening next, by the production, for the first time in this country, of Haléry's opera, "Le Val d'Andorre." This charming opera, by the well known composer of "La Juive," has obtained in Paris extraordinary celebrity and success, having reached more than a hundred representations. The cast at the St. James's will comprise all the strength of the company.

Arctic Panoramas—Lieutenant Browne, late of the Enterprise, informs us that he is the only person in that vessel who took drawings of the polar regions during the tate expedition under Sir James Ross; and these drawings he has allowed Mr. Burford, of Leicester-square, to use.

At the Royal Academy of Music, the Board of Professors, consisting of Messrs. Potter, Bennett, Elliot, Lucas, Goss, and Howell, appointed to examine the candidates for the King's Scholarship, has sent in its report to the committee, and the following were elected: Mr. W. G. Consins, and Miss Martha

The new Provisional Federal Commission of Frankfort has al-ready dropped the name of "German Empire" in public documents, and taken that of Germanic Confederation. It has resolved not to have mi-nisters for the different departments, but two councillors to direct each de-

A viaduct is now being.

Voigtland in Saxony, which will rank among the most architecture. It will be 240 feet in height. The part which has been already conscribed reaches to about half the height, and has taken 80,000 cubic metres to about the state of the state A viaduct is now being constructed over the valley of Goeltzeh, in the

On Saturday, the soldiers on guard at the National Assembly (Paris) formed in the courtyard a colossal statue of snow representing the Rep. fac-simile of the establishment of February attracted the attention of so who commenced bombarding the poor statue with snow-balls, but a s ville interposed, saying, "Laissez-la donc, elle sera bientôt fondue."

Combermere Abbey.—Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have, according to their annual custom, distributed beef, bread, rice, blankets, and clothing, among at least 300 of the cottage tenantry on his Lordship's estates, at Wenbury, Newhall, Aston, Frith, Dodcot, Wilkesley, Barleydam, Combermere, Andlam, &c., in Cheshire; and in the woodhouses, parish of Whitchurch, Shropshire.

The Adelaide Observer has the following:—"A lad, on board the Waterwitch, last trip, was amused by flying a kite from the stern. It rose to a considerable height, and the string caught a passing albatross by the wing. The struggling of the bird broke the cord beneath, but its hold above was firm, and the novel sight was presented to those on board of an albatross flying a kite. The bird held its course, and the toy floated high in the air till both were lost in the distance."

The Imperial Prussian ukase of 1845, commanding that, by the 1st of ry, 1850 every Israelite of the empire shall be prohibited from ap-g in the Jewish costume, and shall adopt either the Russian of h costume, under pain of an annual fine varying from three to thirty, has now been carried into full execution. The Russian Jews no longer in their own costume.

We learn from Rotterdam that two-thirds of the city is com-pletely inundated from the high tide. Very considerable damage has been occasioned by it. The Stock of Holland, that famous exterior dyke, has also sustained a breach, and the Nieuwland is completely submerged. Should the interior dyke, which is not very strong, give way, serious accidents may be apprehended.

### COUNTRY NEWS.

IMPROVEMENT IN LEGAL EDUCATION.—At the monthly board of the Queen's College, at Birmingham, held on the 1st inst., the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, the principal, in the chair, Charles Rann Kennedy, Esq., the recently-appointed Professor of Law, submitted to the meeting a detailed statement of his plan of legal instruction. Mr. Kennedy proposed to the Council to give three courses of lectures annually, in the months of May and June, November and December, January and February; each course to consist of thirty or forty lectures, and to give examinations at the close of each term, with three annual prizes to be awarded to the three students who shall, on the whole, have passed the best examinations. Mr. Kennedy's proposal was unanimously adopted.

The Predicted High Tides.—The prediction of a Leamington gentleman, that, in consequence of the moon being in perigee, the tides would rise to disastrous heights on Saturday and Sunday last, has not been fulfilled. Nothing has occurred except what would certainly have happened during any other spring fide, with a strong wind blowing on the land. Portions of the east coast have indeed been flooded to some extent, in consequence of a strong north wind blowing up the waters of a spring tide upon the land. Wise precautions were taken in various parts of the coast, both of Great Britain and Ireland; but, except at Yarmouth and its neighbourhood, where there was some slight inundation, nothing happened to excite apprehension. In the Thames the tide was in nowise affected.

The Sheeffeld Freehold Land Society.—The first purchase of

tion, nothing happened to excite apprehension. In the Thames the tide was in nowise affected.

The Shefffeld Freehold Land Society.—The first purchase of and, to be offered in lots to the members of this society, has just been made. The land is situated near Crookes, and about a mile and a half from the centre of the town. It consists of two fields adjoining the tanyard, and having a frontage to School-lane, and comprises a trifle less than 4½ acres. It has been bought for £700. It is proposed to divide it into from 30 to 35 lots, so that the cost to each allottee will be from £20 to £23. The land, however, will be improved by the making of a road and by draining—essential preliminaries to its convenient and healthy occupation, which will materially enhance the value. It is expected that the purchase by the members of their allotments will be completed by the 31st January, so that such of them as may be in a position to pay the purchase-money at once, without requiring a loan from the society, will be able to claim to be registered as freeholders next July.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN RICHMOND PARK.—On Saturday a fatal accident occurred at Penn's Ponds, two large and deep pieces of water, situated half-way on the side of the road leading from Richmond to Ham. About eleven o'clock some ten or twelve men were employed by Mr. J. Ellis, of the Star and Garter Hotel, Richmond, to obtain him a supply for his ice cellar, as the water was frozen; and three men, named William Powell, James Powell (brothers), and Thomas Godden, who were on the pond, some yards from the side, were in the act of pushing a large piece of ice towards the beach, when the ice on which they stood broke with a loud crash, and they were all instantly immersed in deep water. James Powell and Thomas Godden were rescued in a half drowned state, but William Powell disappeared under the ice, and his body was not recovered until an hour and a half afterwards.

UTTERANCE OF FORGED FIVE-POUND NOTES.—At Monmouth, Abergavenny, Tredegar, Brecon, &c., a number of for

gavenny, Tredegar, Brecon, &c., a number of forged five-pound notes, purporting to be issued by the Monmouthshire Agricultural and Commercial Banking Company, have been put in circulation by a gang of swindlers, some of whom have been apprehended. The counterfeit is remarkably well executed.

EXPLOSION AT GLASGOW.—On Sunday morning, about seven o'clock, an explosion of gas took place in Bath-street, Glasgow, when three men were so dreadfully injured that they are not expected to survive.

Two BROTHERS DROWNED.—An accident on the incommendation

EXPLOSION AT GLASGOW.—On Sunday morning, about seven o'clock, an explosion of gas took place in Bath-street, Glasgow, when three men were so dreadfully injured that they are not expected to survive.

Two Brothers Drowned—An accident on the ice occurred near Cirencester, on Saturday, by which two of the sons of Mr. Thomas Bowly, draper, lost their lives. Daniel Bowly, aged about twelve years, was passing along the ice, when it broke, and the youth sank into the water. An elder brother, named Thomas, aged fourteen, on seeing his brother fall into the water, courageously rushed in after him, and, in a fruitless effort to save his brother, he also sank, and both were drowned. The lather of the deceased was at the time in London, but was expected to return that night.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MADAME SONTAG AND PARTY.—On the morning of Friday week, Madame Sontag and party left Glasgow for Aberdeen, to attend the morning concert, on the following day. All went well till the train reached Glammis, when a greater depth of snow was experienced, and from thence to Laurencekirk the speed was materially retarded. At Middleton-bridge, about a mile or a mile and a half farther on, the engine ran into a cutting filled with snow to the depth of six feet, and then became completely immove-able. At this time, five in the afternoon, the blast was most fierce and cutting, carrying the drift from the fields into the hollow of the railway, and rapidly burying the carriages. The situation, as may be imagined, was anything but agreeable for the passengers. A consultation having been held with the guard and driver, Mr. Wood determined to leave the train, and endeavour to reach Laurencekirk on foot. This, with the assistance of two guides, he happily accomplished, although the strength of the wind and depth of the snow brought them several times to a standstill. Ald having been procured, and a basket of provisions got ready, the party again started for the embedded train. The wind being now in their faces, the task became more difficult, as wel At Dorking Christmas Market, for the celebrated Dorking capons, fowls,

geese, and turkeys, which were principally purchased for the London markets, the display was very excellent, particularly for fat fowls and capons, some of the latter weighing from 8 lb. to 11½ lb. each.—Mark Lane Express.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

EXPEDITION TO THE ARCTIC REGIONS IN SEARCH OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—It is now fully anticipated that an expedition will proceed at an early period to the arctic regions, to make further search in the hope of meeting with Captain Sir John Franklin, and the officers and crews of the missing expedition—the Erebus and Terror. This expedition will be fitted out by private enterprise, and entrusted to the command of Captain Sir John Ross, already celebrated for his voyages to the arctic regions; and it is but justice to state that Sir Felix Booth is exerting himself in a most laudable manner in this undertaking. It is contemplated to have a fast-sailing brig, the best description of "elipper" that can be attained, with a light draft of water, and that she should be accompanied by a steamer—and a screw propeller will be preferred—in order to tow the vessel through the ice when requisite. From the known energy and perseverance of Sir John Ross, and the promises of volunteers, whose knowledge of the northern regions has been tried on several previous occasions, there is every reason to hope the expedition will be successful in the object contemplated. The long absence of the missing voyagers will give a double interest to the undertaking; and the knowledge of two searching expeditions being despatched, one by the Government round Cape Horn to Behring's Straits, and the other by private enterprise to Davis's Straits, Lancaster Sound, Barrow's Straits, and ultimately to Melville Island, will create a spirit of emulation with every prospect of favourable results.

ROYAL MARINES.—It is rumoured that Colonel Powell retires early

ROYAL MARINES.—It is rumoured that Colonel Powell retires early

MOYAL MARINES.—It is rumoured that Colonel Powell retires early in the ensuing year. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given directions for the men of the Royal Marines to be in future paid three times a week, instead of twice, as heretofore.

The Fleer in the Pacific.—Rear-Admiral Hornby, C.B., Commander-in-Chief in the Pacific, has been ordered to proceed from Valparaiso, with all the men-of-war he can collect, to Nicaragua, and place his squalron at the disposal of the British Chargé d'Affairs, for the protection of British interests against the designs and encroachments of the Yankees in that quarter. It is said that Vice-Admiral Lord Dundonald, Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies, will also assemble all the ships he can get together on that station, and proceed to the Mosquito shore with the same view.

THE Contest, 12, Commander the Hon. J. Spencer, bound for the coast of Atrica, with malis, came into Plymouth on Sunday from Portsmouth. On the ship firing her salute, a sad accident happened to one of the men. It appears that a part of the old fuse had been by accident left in the touch-hole of the gun, and while the seaman was ramming in the charge, the powder ignited, and on explosion took place, which so shattered the poor fellow's arm as to render amputation

Captain Urquhart, of the Royal Marines, whose supposed authorship of certain obnoxious strictures upon the discipline of his service caused the Admiralty to recommend her Majesty to remove him from the active list of the Royal Marine corps, has been presented by the Secretary-at-War with the pay-mastership of her Majesty's 59th Regiment at Hong-Kong!

THE PRESENT STRENGTH OF THE ARMY IN IRELAND.—Royal Artillery—2 troops horse brigade, 10 companies of batalions and detachments, 160 gunners and drivers; 10 dragoon regiments, 4000 rank and file; 24 finantry regiments, 10 infantry depôts, 31,000 rank and file; 10; officers of Royal Engineers and recruiting parties, 610; together with 21,800 enrolled pensioners, and 12,000 constabulary, horse and foot.

THE COMMISSARIAT.—Since the promotion of 1846, two Commissaries-General and fourteen Assistant Commissaries-General have died, and all

saries-General and fourteen Assistant Commissaries-General have died, and all these vacancies remain unfilled, with the exception of one Deputy-Commissary-General, who, in 1847, was promoted to the rank of Commissary-General.

MILITARY OBTIVARY FOR 1849.—During the year the following number of general and other officers of the higher ranks have died:—2 Fields Marshals, 8 Generals, 8 Leutenant-Generals, 7 Major-Generals, 8 Colonels, and 43 Lautenant-Colonels.

43 Lieutenant-Coroners.

SPIRE ISLAND, CORK.—The Government has decided that 3000 additional convicts shall be sent to this convict station, and a detachment of the 41st Foot is to proceed there as a reinforcement from Kinsale.

JAN. 5, 1850.



The Moon moves round the Earth in an elliptic orbit, and, therefore, she is at times nearer to the Earth than her average distance, and at other times she is farther from it. Her greatest influence over the tides is when she is at her least distance from the earth.

The influence of the Sun in raising the waters is small in comparison with that of the Moon. When both the Sun and the Moon are in the Equator, and the Moon is at her least distance from the Earth, the tides are raised the highest of all, particularly if the Moon be either full or new. On Dec. 29, 1849, neither the Sun nor the Moon was in the Equator, which circumstance would have a diminishing effect upon the tides, for, as the Moon was distant from the Equator, one of the highest elevations of the water follows her, and the other is on the opposite side of the Equator. There was no reason, therefore, to expect high tides on the last days of the year, as we stated in our paper of Dec. 8, in answer to Correspondents. Dec. 8, in answer to Correspondents.

The alarm so universally created by the announcement that the waters of the Thames at the present spring tides would place in danger (by their great rise) the immense property upon its banks, has happly passed away. The event predicted may very likely have been in a great measure prevented by the wind having chopped round to the westward at the time predicted. The consequence was, that our present spring tides were very little higher than ordinary ones. The highest tide this spring occurred on the 1st instant, and the rise on that occasion, at Vauxhall Bridge, was less than twenty feet above the Trinity House mark of low water; whereas the mark on the upright pile at that place shows the tide of the 12th of December, 1846, to have been twenty-three feet—a yard higher than on this dreaded occasion.

We seek not to invalidate the calculations of science, and readily admit that on our north-eastern coast the astronomer's prediction was to a certain extent verified. Suffice it, there has been little or no damage done on the banks of the Thames.

Thames.

#### RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON AND BRIGHTON.—With the commencement of the new year this company's express trains have been accelerated. Those between London and Brighton run the distance in an hour and a quarter, and those to Hastings in two hours and a quarter.

Caledonlan.—This company have given notice to the Scottish Central Company of their intention to discontinue the working of that line, which is considered tantamount to an abandonment of the agreement existing between them.

COMMUNICATION WITH THE CONTINENT.—Arrangements that will COMMUNICATION WITH THE CONTINENT.—Arrangements that will greatly facilitate Continental travelling have been made by the South-Eastern Railway Company, in conjunction with the Boulogne and Amiens and Northern of France Companies, came into operation on the 1st instant. Travellers will now be enabled to book themselves through, and obtain of rect tickets from London to Paris, and vice versd; and, through the medium of the Northern of France Company, arrangements have been completed for the issue of direct tickets from London to Brussels, Malines, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Cologne, and there is to be no examination of luggage until the passengers arrive at their destinations. The direct tickets issued at the London-bridge Station of the South-Eastern Railway are available by any of the South-Eastern and Continental Company's steamers performing the service between Folkestone and Boulogne, and by the English and French Government mail-packets, as well as the company's steamers running between Dover and Calais. Thus there is afforded to passengers the choice of embarking in the morning, afternoon, or evening. From London to Cologne on the Rhine, the fare by the first-class is under £3, and by the second-class, £2 5s.

The engineers of the York and North Midland Railway have commenced, at the port of Bridlington, measuring for the extension of the railway on the new pier, with the intention of exporting coals, and increasing the trade of the place.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Some of the men who had been employed on the Midland Railway and who recently "struck" have required to their work at COMMUNICATION WITH THE CONTINENT.—Arrangements that will

menced, at the port of Bridlington, measuring for the extension of the railway on the new pier, with the intention of exporting coals, and increasing the trade of the place.

MIDLAND RAILWAY.—Some of the men who had been employed on the Midland Railway, and who recently "struck," have returned to their work at the reduced rate of wages; but the great bulk of the porters continue to Insist on the higher rates of payment. Unfortunately there have been some accidents among the new men; one of their number, at Hunslet, suffered injuries from the fall of two heavy doors, another man from the removal of trunks, and it is said that on the whole the carrying trade has been much impeded.

Great Western.—This company intend constructing warehouses at their Paddington terminus, to accommodate the traffic in corn and flour, which of late has increased considerably.

Railway Traffic For 1849.—The receipts from all sources on 46 railways, for the past year, amounted to the sum of £10,876,866, of which sum £6,530,700 was received from passengers, and £4,346,166 for goods. The entire number of miles open was \$063\frac{1}{2}\$. The highest sum taken in one week was by the London and North-Western. It amounted to £52,031; but the fluctuation, owing to the cholera and other causes, was so great, that for several weeks the receipts were as low as £34,000. The number of miles opened by the North-Western was 478\frac{1}{2}\$, and the entire receipts for the year £2,154,000. The company which approximated nearest to the North-Western in its receipts was the Midland, the earnings of which amounted to £1,117,803.

Northern Of France And Bouldone And Amiens.—A dispute having arisen between these companies as to whether the former was bound to make the same reduction in its charges for the passage on the line of the Boulogne trains as it had effected on those to Calais, the matter was carried before the Tribunal of Commerce, and it has decided that, according to the cabir des charges, the Northern Company shall allow the Boulogne company t

Able this menth.

FRENCH LINES.—The Council of the Ponts et Chaussées have just approved of the plan of a branch line from the Northern Railway, which will unite Valenciennes and Berjaimont. The valley of the Sambre will be placed in communication with Paris by this branch, which will also facilitate the transport of the coal of the Sambre to the iron foundries of Valenciennes.

BRITANNIA-BRIDGE.—The tube has attained an altitude of 70 feet, and needs only five lifts more to place it.

SUNDERLAND DOCKS.—The works of these docks, in connexion with the railways, are now completed.

the railways, are now completed.

THE EARL OF ELLESMERE AND THE LONDON AND NORTH-THE EARL OF ELLESMERE AND THE LONDON AND MORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—For some months an active competition has prevailed be-tween the trustees of the Bridgewater Canal and the London and North-Western Railway, in consequence of which the goods between Liverpool and Manchester were carried at ruinously low rates. Negotiations have been carried on for some time between the rival carriers, and have terminated in an amicable un-derstanding. With the commencement of the new year the old rates are re-

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT .- On Tuesday evening an accident FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday evening an accident occurred on the East Lancashire Railway, at the Maghuil station, attended with loss of life. A train left Preston at a quarter before eight in the evening, with only one carriage attached to the engine. At ormskirk station there was a considerable accession of passengers, for whom there was not adequate room. When the taain arrived at Maghuil, there was a spare carriage on the siding, and the railway officials were endeavouring to get it across the line on to the other rails when an alarm was given of a train coming up. The passengers jumped out, and, it being dark and the utmost confusion prevailing, three were caught by the engine, and killed on the spot. The bodies were picked up in a most mutilated state. They have not yet been recognised.

FRENCH POST-OFFICE.—The Director-General of the Post-office has published a notice at Paris, that henceforth letters for Great Britain and the British colonies, and Belgium, and the German States, the mails for which are sent by the Northern Railroad, will be received, if pre-paid, or bearing post-office, stamps to the amount of the postage, at the post-office, in the Place Lafayette, up to seven o'clock in the evening, for transmission the same night.

#### CHESS

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W.P.—Origin of the term "Rook." Authorities are at issue at to the signification of the word "Rook." as applied to one of the Chess-pieces. It appears to have been derived from the Indian and the Persian Roch, or Ruch, this name being still preserved by the Persians, Arabians, Turks, Tartars, Indians, Malays, &c.; and by some authors is thought to signify a fabulous bird of a prodigious size; by others, to be the name of some animal which carried men and baggage, as the dromedary, or camel, in the Eastern armies. Some take it to mean an armed charlot, which might have been harnessed to dromedaries, and placed on the wings of the army in the form of cavalry. The Oriental nations represent the piece which we call the "Rook" by the figure of a camel mounted by a soldier, with a bow and arrow in his hand; and the rapid march of the Piece, which in former times was the only one which could move from one extremity of the field to the other, accords very well with the idea.

MATILDA—Its years must be reckoned by thousands, for by its early name, Tachaturangi, we find Chess mentioned in the most ancient language of the East
A YOUNG HAND—Voil can have any piece you choose except a second King YORICK—The Chess-Player's Chronicle, published by Hurst and Co, King William-street, Charlog-cross

Yorkck.—The Chees-Player's Chronicle, published by Hurst and Co, King William-street, Charing-cross

A. North Shields; ARGENT, WILLY—You ought to know that a Pawn advancing two steps can be taken by an adverse Pawn in passing, and that your pretended solution of Problems Nos. 305 and 306 is therefore childish. M. Liverpool—Thanks. We have already expressed our intention of giving them. AN OLD SUBSCHIBER, Belfast—The notice to "Pa'lourus" and "Etonicasis," in the last Number but one, refers to the new Chess pieces called the "Stauton Chess-Men".

S. T. C.—They can be got in ivory and wood of Louchars, 38, Piccadilly; where also you may obtain the rules for "Double Chess".

B. H. T.—The "Sphynx" was composed by the Rev H. Bolton, and it can be solved as you suggests.

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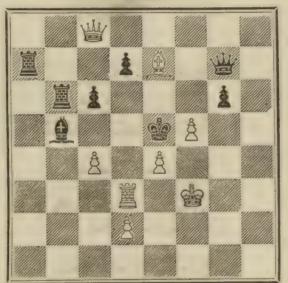
\*\*ALLEYFIELD—It is precisely similar to "Damlands" mothered mate, erroneously attributed to Philidor
UVENTUS—There is a Chess Club held at the Lecture Room, Hill-street, Peckham
T. S. Twyfird—The Anniversary Solves of the Beading Chess Club is appointed for the 15th
inst. Apply to the Secretary, Mr Hodges, junior, Reading, Berks
S.—See the notice to UNCERHAIN in our last Number
i M. G.—Ingenious, but too easy. Try again
V. Rumcorn—They shall be reported on next week
obtains by Hermes, Yorkk, R Macaire, M. E. R. A. A. Morgan, F. C., G. M. G. Lancet, Valleyfield, Juventus, F. N., Gambit, are correct. Those by R. P. H., Omega, Bellary, J. N., Annan,
Pimilico, are wrong

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 310. WHITE.

1. B to Q Kt 6th (threatening mate if P takes P, or the Kt moves) BLACK. P to Q 5th (best) P to Q 6th 2. B takes Kt 3. Kt to Q Kt 7th—Mate

## PROBLEM No. 311.

This eminently beautiful and extremely difficult position we owe to the invention of Mr. J. C. Roll, a promising young amateur of the Metropolitan circle. BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

CHESS IN LIVERPOOL.

The following well-fought game is part of a match won by the Honorary Secretary of the London Chess Club, of Mr. Spreckley, just prior to the latter's departure from this country.

dopartaro arom on	(Irregula:	r opening.)		ľ
WHITE	BLACK	WHITE	BLACK	1
(Mr. Spreckley).	(Mr. Perigal).	(Mr. Spreckley).	(Mr. Perigal).	
1. P to Q 4th	P to K 3d	29. R to K 2d	B to Q 4th	
2. P to Q B 4th	B to Kt 5th (ch)	30. R to Q Kt 2d	R to Q Kt 4th	
3. Q Kt to B 3d	Kt to K 2d	31. Q R to Q Kt sq	R takes R	
4. P to K 4th	P to K B 4th	32. R takes R	Q to Q 6th	
5. P to K 5th	Castles	33. P to K Kt 5th	P takes P	
6. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th	34. P takes P	Q to K 5th	
7. K Kt to B 3d	P to Q B 4th	35. K to Kt 3d	K to Kt 2d	
8. Q B to K 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	36. Q to K B 4th	Q to Q 6th (ch)	
9. KB to K 2d	P takes Q B P	37. K to R 2d	R to K R sq	
10. B takes P	P takes Q P	38. P to K R 4th	Q to Q 8th	
11. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	39. R to Q 2d	Q to K 8th	П
12. B takes Kt	Kt to Q B 3d	40. R to K B 2d (c)	B takes Q R P	
13. B to K 3d	Q to Q R 4th	41. K to R 3d	B to Q 4th	
14. Q to Q Kt 3d	Rito K sq	42. R to Q 2d	Q to K R 8th (ch)	1
15. Castles on K side		43. K to Kt 3d	R to Q B sq	
16. P takes B	Q to B 2d (a)	44. R to K R 2d	Q to K 8th (ch)	1
17. B to K 2d	B to Q 2d	45. R to K B 2d	R to B 5th	
18. K R to B 3d	Kt to Q R 4th	46. K to R 3d	R to R 5th	
19. Q to Kt 2d	Kt to B 5th	47. R to K B sq	Q to K 7th	
20. B takes Kt	Q takes B	48. R to B 2d	Q to Q 6th (ch)	
21. B to Q 4th	B to B 3d	49. K to R 2d	R to R 8th	
22. R to K R 3d	P to QR 3d	50. Q to K 3d	R to R 8th (ch)	
23. Q to K B 2d	P to KR 3d	51. K to Kt 3d	Q to Q 8th	
24. R to Kt 3d	QR to Qsq	52. R to K 2d	Q to K B 8th (d)	
25. P to K R 3d	K to R 2d	53. Q to B 2d	R to R 6th (ch)	
26. R to K 31 (b)	R to Q 4th	54. K to B 4th	R to B 6th (ch)	
27. P to K Kt 4th	P to K Kt 3d	55. Q takes R	Q takes Q-Mate.	

both sides, and requires the nicest attention

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE LONDON AND AMSTERDAM CHESS CLUBS. BLACK (London). K to Q Kt 5th K to Q R 6th WHITE (Amsterdam).

50. Kt to K 6th Amsterdam to play.

## CHESS ENIGMAS.

White: K at Q R 5th, B at K R 7th, B at K B 4th, Kt at K K t 6th; Ps at K R 4th, K 2d, Q 3d, and Q B 2d.

Black: K at Q 5th, B at K B 7th, Kt at Q Kt 3d; Ps at Q 4th, Q R 7th, and Q B 6th. White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 523.—By J. C. W., of Wellingboro'.

White: K at his B 5th, R at Q Kt sq. P at K Kt 2d.

Bluck: K at his R 4th, B at K Kt 6th, Ps at K R 3d and K Kt 5th. White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 524.—By J. P., of Brighton.

White: K at Q B 5th, R at K Kt 4th, B at K 6th; Ps at K B 3rd and 5th, and

Q 2nd.
Black; K at K 4th, R at K R 5th, B at K Kt 4th; Ps at K B 3rd and 5th, White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 525.—By R. V.

White: K at Q 6th, R at Q R 8th, B at Q 3d, P at Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at Q Kt 3rd, P at Q R 2nd.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

Letters from Hamburgh of the 27th announce the failure of the banking-house of Messrs. Meinhold and Co., of that city. The liabilities amount to 200,000 marks banco. It was feared that other failures would occur.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS-FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

It is announced that Parliament will meet for the despatch of business

on the 31st lnst.

It is understood that at the next Council the order authorising trans-

The King and Queen of the Belgians gave a grand ball on Wednesday, the first of the season. Their eldest son, the Prince Royal, made his entrée into society on this occasion, and danced with the Infanta of Spain and other ladies.

other ladies.

The Earl of Durham has sailed for the West Indies.

The late Queen Dowager's stud, which has been removed to Carlton House stables, was exhibited on Friday (yesterday) at Tattersall's, previous to being brought to the hammer.

The German population of the United States is increasing with great rapidity, They number at present about two millions. In New York alone there are 60,000.

The sum of £57, voted at the general meeting of the Royal Society of Musicians last week, has been distributed among distressed persons connected with the musical profession, but having no claim on the funds of the institution.

The purchaser of the bed (by a bidding of 2s. 6d.) on which Sarah tomas murdered her mistress, in Trenchard-street, Bristol, has discovered £700

towed away therein.

On Monday, at a meeting of Commercial Travellers, measures were taken to found a Commercial Travellers Club in the metropolis.

On Sunday morning, about 7 o'clock, an explosion of gas took place at Bath-street, Glasgow, when three men were so dreadfully injured that they are not expected to survive.

The British Museum was closed at the commencement of the present week for the purpose of cleansing, &c., and will be re-opened to the public on Wednesday, the 9th inst. The total number of visitors to the Museum, from Wednesday last until yesterday inclusive, was 41,947.

In the military hospitals, Prague, Grätz, and Klagenfürt, the typhus is making great ravages. In the latter town it has been necessary to prohibit all communication between the hospital and the inhabitants.

At the Hull Penny Bank, there was collected in pence, from 4364 depositors, between August 1, and December 27, 1849, the sum of £757 6s. 1d. 134 days.

It has been noticed that in the parliaments of Germany many of the

It has been noticed that in the parliaments of Germany many of the leading men are professors. In Denmark, also, professors are in high favour, and at the recent elections at Copenhagen, out of nine successful candidates, no fewer than five were professors.

The Norwich Financial Reform Association commences the new year with a neat and well-written periodical to advocate their views. It is entitled the Reformer.

G. J. Crawford, Esq., is appointed Judge of the Supreme Court at South Australia; and M. T. O'Neill, Esq., is appointed Queen's Alvocate at Sierra Leone, in the room of W. C. C. Pine, Esq., appointed Lieutennant-Governor at Natal.

We regret to learn that one of the representatives of Bury, Mr. E. H. Bunbury, has suffered so severely from an attack of billious fever in the autumn, that a visit to Italy for two or three months has been recommended by his medical adviser.

A congratulatory address to Lord Burghley, on the birth of a son and heir, has been presented to his Lordship by the mayor and corporation of Stamford.

Sir John Edwards, Bart., of Machynlleth, at his recent rent-day, returned all his tenants ten per cent. Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby Gore have also made a similar reduction.

The King of Prussia has accorded the gold medal of the arts and

made a similar reduction.

The King of Prussia has accorded the gold medal of the arts and sciences to M. Taubert, mattre de chapel. e at Berlin.

The new Mayor of Drogheda has given £50 to be distributed among the poor, instead of spending it on a civic dinner.

Accounts of two or three deaths from destitution in the west of Ireland are given in the Irish papers this week.

The workhouse of the Carrick-on-Shannon Union is described as being in a most deplorable state from fever, neglect, and want of funds.

The Paris Moniteur of Monday officially announced that, on the 30th ult, the English Ambassador delivered to the President of the Republic a letter from Queen Victoria, announcing the death of Queen Adelaide. A somewhat tardy notification, truly!

nit., the English Ambassador delivered to the President of the Republic a letter from Queen Victoria, announcing the death of Queen Adelaide. A somewhat tardy notification, truly!

There were printed in France, in 1849, 8276 works of all sorts—less by 170 than the number published in 1848, the year of the Revolution. Of this number, 7378 were books in all languages, living and dead; 672 stamps, engravings, and lithographs, and 226 misical works.

The election of Preacher to the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn is just now exciting considerable interest. The names of several candidates for the office have been announced.

The number of emigrants from Antwerp in 1849 was 10,260; in 1848 it was 11,073, and in 1847, 15,730.

At a reception held by the Emperor of Austria at Vienna on the 23d ult., it was noticed that none of the Hungarian nobles belonging to the Court, nor the Magyars, who are in the habit of attending on these occasions, were present.

At Woolwich, the whole of the drills in the garrison were dispensed with on New Year's Day, to afford the young men an opportunity of a day's sport at foot-ball, the ground on the common being in an excellent state for that healthful recreation.

The marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen to the Princess Charlotte, daughter of Prince Albert of Prussia and the Princess Mary Anne of the Netherlands, was celebrated at Berlin on the 27th ult.

The representation of "Le Prophète" has been interrupted by the illness of Madame Viardot; she is now recovered, and will shortly re-appear.

Alderman Kelly has received £50 from the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths for the Association for the Relief of the Poor of the City of London and Adjacent Parts, called "The City Kitchen."

Conradin Kreutzer, the composer of several well-known works has just died at Riga, in his 67th year, of an attack of apoplexy.

An opera by the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, "Die Vergeltung" ("The Reprisals"), has been performed with great success at the Court Published to marvaring available to the p

Theatre at Gotha.

The Lloyd of Vienna states that for a year past a journal has been the Lloyd of Vienna states that for a year past a journal has been the Lloyd of Vienna states that for a year past a journal has been the Lloyd of Vienna states that for a year past a journal has been the Lloyd of Vienna states that for a year past a journal has been the Lloyd of Vienna states that for a year past a journal has been the Lloyd of Vienna states that for a year past a journal has been the Lloyd of Vienna states that for a year past a journal has been the Lloyd of Vienna states that for a year past a journal has been the Lloyd of Vienna states that for a year past a journal has been the Lloyd of Vienna states that for a year past a journal has been the Lloyd of Vienna states that for a year past a journal has been the Lloyd of Vienna states that for a year past a journal has been the lower past a journal has been nne Lioya of Vienna states that for a year past a journal has been published in manuscript, under the designation of the Aurora, in the madhouse of Grätz (Styrla), by some of the patients, aided by the chief medical man. The German journals state that M. Gunther, manufacturer of locomotives at Neustadt, near Vienna, has constructed a machine which can carry a train of 50,000 quintals up an inclined plane of from 40 to 50 degrees.

At Shoreham, on Friday week, the Protectionist candidate, Lord Alexander Lennox, was returned, without opposition, there being now no other candidate in the field.

"It appears," says the Courrier Français, "that the Christmas festivities have been parodied in a scandalous manner by the Socialists. One of them is spoken of (being at the same a mercer and a phalansterian), at whose house an ex-actress of the Théatre Français drank to the guillotine, and expressed a wish to see thousands of heads falling."

wish to see thousands of heads falling."

A desperate affray took place last week, in a wood opposite the parsonage-house of the itev. J. W. Methold, at Wigton (Lincoln-hire), between the gamekeepers of the Earl of Leicester and a gang of eight or ten poachers, who were armed with guns and staves. Two of the keepers were seriously injured, and one of them now lies in a dangerous state. Four of the offenders are in custody.

The proprietors of Haig's Patent Smoke-Consuming Apparatus have received permission from the Admiralty to continue their experiments on board the Ariel at Woolwich, provided they become answerable for any injury the vessel may sustain.

A communication has been received from the Admiralty by the operatives of the Factory at Woolwich, stating that their Lordships will endeavour to comply with their request, and will prevent a further discharge of workmen during the present severe season, if it be practicable. It is rumoured that employment will be found for many of them in breaking up the Grappler, an almost new iron steam-vessel, and that several of them will be temporarily drafted to Sheerness.

moured that employment with so team-vessel, and that several of them will be temporarily drafted to Sheerness.

Last week, the son of a tenant of an old cottage in the village of Western, near Bath, seeing a loose stone in the floor behind the door in a back room, removed it, and discovered a box containing coins, which he supposing to be farthings, began playing pitch and toss with in the street. They were soon, however, discovered to be sovereigns, amounting to the number of upwards of 100, to which the landlady laid claim, but the tenant, as might be expected refused to give them up.

On Wednesday morning, twenty-three female orphans from the Kilkenny workhouse proceeded to Dublin, in charge of the matron and assistant-master, en route for Australia. The emigrants were fine healthy girls, who were prepared with a very excellent, though cheap outfit, and altogether made a very smart appearance, quite celipsing similar groups of paper females by which they were joined at Bagenalstown, from two adjoining unions, also bound for Australie.

A committee of the Aldermen of New York have reported a set of resolutions to the board, highly complimentary to the efforts of M. Alexandre

A committee of the Aldermen of New York have reported a set of resolutions to the board, highly complimentary to the efforts of M. Alexandre Vattemare in the cause of science and literature, and in promoting a system of international exchanges. The resolutions, which also embodied a tribute of gratitude to M. Gayrard, for the gift of a magnificent statue emblematical of the French Republic, were unanimously adopted.

The Débats publishes a very long article on the statistics of cholera for Parls; showing, amongst other things, the comparative rayeges in 1832 and 1849. According to a table given with the article, it appears that in 1832 the number of deaths in a population of 759,135 was 11,168 in private practice, and 7234 in the civil and military hospitals, making a total of 18,402. In 1849, in a population of 1,034,286, the deaths were 10,950 in private practice, and 8041 in the civil and military hospitals, making a total of 18,991.

#### NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND.

THE MONMOUTH ASH.

A piece of interesting historical and traditional illustration has just appeared in a periodical entitled "Notes and Queries," lately commenced as "a medium of inter-communication for literary men, artists, antiquaries, genealogists, &c." A better proof of the working of this new literary plan could scarcely be found,

A price of interesting historical and traditional linestration has Just appeared in a periodical entitled. "Notes and Queries," lately commenced as "a medium of inter-communication for literary men, artists, antiquaries, genealogists, &c." A better proof of the working of this new literary pian could scarcely be found, than in the example we are about to quote.

In the first Number of the "Notes and Queries," there appeared a letter from Mr. Bruce, tho well-known antiquary, referring to Mr. Macaulay's account of the "Battle of Sedgemoor," as being rendered singularly picturesque and understandable by the personal observation and tradition which he has brought to bear upon it. Mr. Bruce the nesk-town and additional life-ping from of the control of



THE MONMOUTH ASIL.

searching party just as they were leaving the Island, burst into tears, and re-proached himself bitterly for his fatal discovery.

"It is a defect in the Ordnance Survey, that neither the Island nor Monmouth

"It is a defect in the Ordnance Survey, that neither the Island nor Menmonth Close is indicated upon it by name."

The facts here stated are partly derived from the book known as "Addison's Anecdotes," and were more or less used by the late Rev. P. Hall, in his "Account of Ringwood," and by Mr. Roberts, in his "Life of Monmouth." It is the suggested that a Dorsethire Correspondent might state whether the ash-tree is now standing, and what is the actual condition of the spot at the present time.

This intimation brought, in about a month, the following communication from the Earl of Shaftesbury, the distinguished owner of the ash tree:—

"The whole of Woodlands now belongs to me. The greater part of it was bought by my late brother soon after he came of age.
"I knew nothing of Monmouth Close till the year 1787, when I was shooting on Horton Heath: the gamekeeper advised me to try for game in the inclosures called Shag's Heath, and took me to see Monmouth Close and the famous ash

called Shag's freath, and took and took the treather.

"I then anxiously inquired of the inhabitants of the neighbouring houses respecting the trad tions concerning Monmouth Close and the celebrated ash tree, and what I then learnt I have printed for the information of any person who may visit that spot.

"What I have since learnt convinces me that the Duke was not going to Christchurch. He was on his way to Bournemouth, where he expected to find a vessel. Monmouth Close is in the direct line from Woodyates to Bournemouth.

"About sixty years ago, there was hardly a house there. It was the leading place of all the smugglers of this neighbourhood.
"St. Giles's House, Nov. 27, 1849."

SHAFTESBURY.

We have only to add our acknowledgment to the ingenious editor of the "Notes and Queries," who has placed at our disposal a Sketch of the historical relic which we have engraved. The props were added, to save the trunk from failing, about three years since

## ANGEL VISITS.

A LYRIC FOR THE NEW YEAR. BY CHARLES MACKAY.



THOU'RT old, grandfather—old'and blind, But ever cheerful, good, and kind. I love, when early summer blooms, And meads are lavish of perfumes, To see thee in thy garden chair, With silvery locks, and forehead bare, And face upturn'd, as thou hadst striven To look through darkness into Heaven.

And oft, when o'er the frozen wold And oft, when o'er the frozen wold The wintry tempests whistle cold; When strolling gust, in sport or ire, Howl down our chimney at the fire; When crickets chirrup on the hearth, As if they shared the children's mirth, My last day's lesson I repeat, Or read my Bible at thy feet.

But now the summer days have come,
With song of birds and insect hum;
The swallows dart from cottage eaves—
The earth is bright with flowers and leaves;
The shadows through the foliage fall,
Like net-work on the garden wall;
And ship-like clouds go sailing by,
In the calm ocean of the sky.

Around our porch the tendrils twine, And bind-weeds clasp the eglantine. The summer day is fair and mild—Come, lean upon thy little child; And let me guide thee to thy seat—I'll do my knitting at thy feet; Or, should the time be dull or long, I'll read, or sing, my last new song.

But far more happy I should be
To sit, and hear, and learn from thee.
Oft when thou'rt musing all alone,
No eye upon thee but mine own,
I hear half-spoken words that seem
Replies to questions in a dream;
And watch observant from my place
The placid rapture on thy face.

And it would please me, would'st thou tell Thine own, thy little Rosabel, What thought, amid thy sight's eclipse, Can bring the smiles upon thy lips. Old age, I've heard, is full of care, But thou art happy—thine is fair—So fair (and yet it cannot be), I think that Angels visit thee.

Dear Rosabel, 'tis even so,
There are more Angels than we know.
Lend me thy hand, my seat prepare— Let me inhale the morning air, Receive the sun-light on my cheek, And feel thy presence as I speak, And I will tell of Angels three Who daily come and visit me.

Though I am frail, and old, and blind. God sends his sunshine to my mind.
'Twas He bestow'd the visual ray,
'Twas He who took the gift away. But when his chastening hand withdrew Earth's outward forms from sensuous view, He open'd to my mental sight The inner spirit infinite.

And self-communion, calm and long, Deep musings upon right and wrong, And conflicts with the pride and sin That ever surged and swoll within, Clear'd from my soul the mist obscure, And fill'd it with revealings pure: I saw myself, and, humbled low, Drew comfort out of deepest woc.

I see no more the fields and bowers, Nor endless beauty of the flowers; I see no more the rivers run, Nor hill-tops gilded by the sun; I see no more Creation's grace, I see no more thy gentle face; And all the glory of the skies Is hidden from my wither'd eyes.

But when I hear the wild wind call
To forest boughs, that answer all;
The sedges rustling in the lake,
The blackbird whistling in the brake;
The far-off murmurs of the shore,
Deep-throated ocean's moan and roar—
Remembrance wakens in my mind,
And points the nightway of the blind And paints the pictures of the blind.

Tis then an Angel, one of three, Descends to bear me company.

Sweet are the accents of his tongue—He keeps my heart for ever young. In his companionship, I stray Back to my childhood's early day; And live again a wond'ring boy, Heir of a world of life and joy.

With him I hold communion fit—
His voice makes music where I sit.
I listen, and before me pass
World-shadows in a mystic glass.
The torrent falls, the landscape spreads,
The steadfast forests nod their heads,
And the eternal oceans roll,
In the clear mirror of my soul.

Whene'er the early cuckoo's voice
Bids me and all the meads rejoice;
Whene'er I find a new delight
In opening day or closing night;
Whene'er I sit in sun or shade,
And bless the world and Him who made,
And feel the joys I cannot see,
I know this Angel visits me.

And evermore when he departs,
Another cheers my heart of hearts,
With soft blue eyes, two azure spheres—
Bright with the luxury of tears.
Sweet is the song of early birds
Yet sweeter far are human words—
This Angel loves them; so do I—
He links me to humanity.

Whene'er thy father, pleased with home, Has smiles for all who go or come; Whene'er, his daily labour done, He breathes his evening orison; Whene'er thy mother—good and mild, Sings lullaby to soothe her child, I feel a sympathy sincere And know this Angel hovers near.

Whene'er I hear the children play
With many a chant and roundelay;
Whene'er the trample of their feet
Makes music round my lonely seat;
Whene'er I hear thee sing thy song
In happy innocence of wrong,
And love all children, thee the best—
I know that Angel is my guest.

Whene'er I hear of generous thought—
Of noble deeds by manhood wrought;
Of patience long and sorely tried,
Walking with Virtue, side by side;
Of love supreme amid distress—
Of courage great in gentleness,
And feel the tears suffuse my eyes,
I share angelic sympathies.

Whene'er I hear of sin and guilt—
Of human blood in warfare spilt;
Of wrong, and suffering unrelieved—
Of tender innocence aggrieved—
Of harsh oppression, hate and scorn,
Yet feel not utterly forlorn,
But hopeful of a time to be—
I'm sure that Angel visits me.

And Rosabel, dear Rosabel,
Another Angel—mark me well—
Sits at my side by night and day,
And teaches me to hope and pray;
He bids all doubt and sorrow cease—
He fills my soul with heavenly peace,
And sings me the eternal hymn
Of the adoring seraphim.

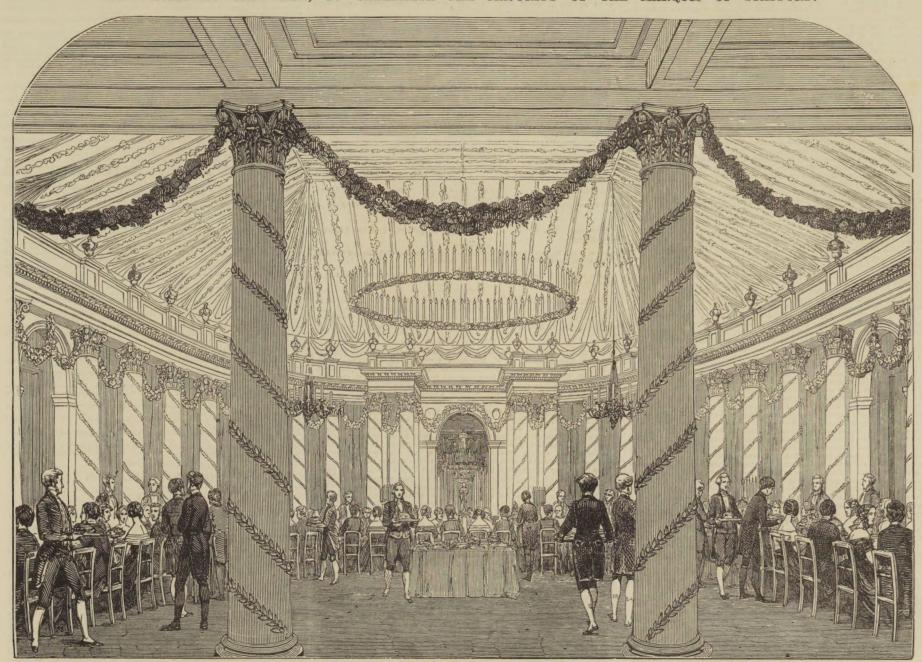
And oft when sleep forsakes mine eyes, He lifts a veil of mysteries, And shows me, strong in humble faith, Life-shadows, and the things o! death; He takes the terror from the tomb And strews rich germs of heavenly bloom Upon the dark sepulchral clod— That Angel is the Love of God.

O Angel! heavenly Angel mine! His words are harmonies divine. In his companionship serene All earthly joys are poor and mean; The world hath come—the world must go— Th'immortal longings throb and glow; I feel no more the primal curse, I clasp the boundless universe.

XXIII.

And yet I doubt, O daughter dear, If all these Angels hover here—So similar is each to each, So like in feature, form, and speech; So like in feature, form, and speech; So linked in one celestial plan Are love of Nature, God, and man: I cannot think that they are three— 'Tis but one Angel visits me.

FESTIVITIES AT TRENTHAM, TO CELEBRATE THE MAJORITY OF THE MARQUIS OF STAFFORD.



THE GRAND BANQUET.

THE Marquis of Stafford, eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland, attained his majority on Wednesday, December 19, 1849; and the auspicious event was poverty for miles around the estates of Trentham and Lilleshall, will cause the majority on Wednesday, December 19, 1849; and the auspicious event was celebrated by a succession of festivities at Trentham, and in various parts of the joyous event they were intended to celebrate long to live in the remembrance of counties of Stafford and Salop. The munificent spirit with which the Trentham family have long been accustomed to promote and patronize every good work, has been extended to these festivities; the event has been celebrated, says the Union Workhouses, gratuities were distributed amongst the out-door poor, to a considerable amount; and further donations of £25 each were forwarded to the Staffordshire Advertiser, at the paternal home, with becoming splendour, and the Duke and Duchess have dispensed their hospitality to such an assemblage of birth and rank as this county does not often witness:—

But while they entertain the rich, They ne'er forget the poor;

Besides defraying the expense of an entertainment to the inmates of several Union Workhouses, gratuities were distributed amongst the out-door poor, to a considerable amount; and further donations of £25 each were forwarded to the Mayor of Newcastle, the Chief Ballifs of Hanley, Stoke, and Longton, the Chief Constable of Burslem, and the Deputy High Steward of Stafford, to be disbursed in some charitable manner.

TRENTHAM.

The preparations at Trentham were on a very extensive scale. In anticipation

of them, abundance of good cheer was provided; some fifty sheep and about a score of fine oxen were slaughtered, and several hogsheads of the far-famed ale of the Duke's cellars were broached. Flags were hoisted at the inn, and on some of the house's. There were handsome triumphal arches of evergreens erected over the entrance to the Park from the village, and at Ash-green.

On Tuesday, beef, bread, and ale, in ample quantity, were distributed to the cottage tenants on the Trentham estate.

At day-break on Wednesday, a band of music perambulated the village. In the course of the morning, deputations from the Mayor and Corporation of Newcastle, and the Shropshire tenantry, arrived at Trentham, for the purpose of presenting congratulatory addresses to the Duke of Sutherland and the Marquis of Stafford.

About noon, the Newcastle and Pottery Troop of the Queen's Own Royal Stafford-



THE TEA-ROOM

shire Yeomanry Cavalry were reviewed opposite the Hall, and fired three rounds in honour of the event of the day.

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The charitable bequests of the late Rev. CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.—The charitable bequests of the late Rev. Johns Alexy, B.A. 1828; M.A. 1832, of St. John's College, P.C. of Pemberton, Wigan (whose death took place on the 12th ult., have been made public. He sets apart out of his personal estate the sum of £1000, of which the interest of £800 is to be paid to the incumbent and churchwardens of Pemberton for the time being, yearly, for the benefit of the church schools, for ever; and the interest of the remaining £200 to the same officers for the benefit of the choir. He also gives, in case the congregation yearly raise the sum of £8 for the same, the organ which, at the expens of about £500, he erected in the church at Pemberton. Mr. Paley commenced his labours in Pemberton (the church being opened on the 4th of August, 1832), at a salary of £50 a year, given by the rector, the Hon. Mr. Bridgman, and continued by the Rev. H. J. Gunning: also, about £30 per annum from the dues. This he gave, and more, in his visits to the sick and poor, and existed upon funds allowed by his parents and friends. About three years ago he got the grant of £100 per year from the Government Commissioners for the equalisation of poor livings.

years ago he got the grant of £100 per year from the Government Commissioners for the equalisation of poor livings.

BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES IN FRANCE.—A short time since, a gentleman, M. Pinède, from the bureau of the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, was sent to this country to collect information relating to our baths and wash-houses for the industrious classes. M. Pinède inspected very minutely the model establishment in Goulston-square, Whitechapel, and then devoted considerable time to the examination of the drawings, not only of that building, but of others which Mr. Bailey is now erecting. He then requested the Committee for Promoting the Establishment of Baths and Wash-houses to favour him with copies of the plans of which they most approved, with the reports which have been printed from time to time, and also a copy of a paper on drying the clothes of the washers, which had just been prepared for the committee. These drawings and papers were sent to Paris, and the enclosed translation of a letter addressed to the Rev. Sir Henry Dukenfield, acknowledging their receipt, has just been received:—

Deen received:—

Sir.—I have read with the most lively interest the documents which you have been so obliging as to give to M. Pinède during his stay in England, concerning the public baths and wash-houses of your country. I thank you for them. I have received also the plans which you have sent to me. The President of the Republic proposes to promote as much as possible in France the formation and develocement of all institutions which are for the benefit of the people. Those which have the public health for their object are of an importance which is keenly felt by the Government. I named, some time since, a commission to prepare the elements of a projet de loi for the establishment of public baths and wash-houset, which I shall without delay submit to the National Legislative Assembly. I shall have much pleasure, sir, in sending you the various documents which will be published by my department. Philanthropy has accomplished wonders towards harmonising the different classes of society. The intercourse which takes place among men, inspired by sentiments of devotion to the good of their follow-creatures, will unite their hearts also.

Receive, sir, the assurance of my great esteem, &c.,

To Sir Henry Dukenfield, London. DUMAS, Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Commerce.

LEAGUE OF BROTHERHOOD.—A committee has just been formed in

Receive, sir, the assurance of my great esteem, &c.,

To Sir Henry Dukenield, London. DUMAS, Ministre de l'Agriculture et du Commerce.

LEAGUE OF BROTHERHOOD.—A committee has just been formed in Paris to co-operate with the League of Brotherhood in this country, for the dissemination of peace principles on the Continent. This committee already comprises the names of Victor Hugo, the Abbé Deguerry, M. Cormenin, and M. Zieglen; and other influential men are expected to give in their adhesion. This committee has made arrangements to dine together every month, when the operations of the society will be discussed and directed. A monthly "Olive leaf" will be issued in the French language, containing short paragraphs adapted to the popular mind in France. This will be forwarded by post every month to about 800 newspapers, with a request to the editors to insert such of the articles as they may approve in their respective journals. By thus feeding the continental press, it is hoped to imbue public sentiment abroad as well as at home with the principles of peace and brotherhood. These "Ollve leaves" are also to be distributed by hand among the couriers of Paris and other large towns. An effort will be made, in accordance with a suggestion of M. de Lamartine, to form corresponding committees in all the principal towns in France. In this way the combined influence of many of the most progressive minds on the Continent will be brought to bear in promoting the widest possible extension of peace and brotherhood.

#### NATIONAL SPORTS.

The attention of the racing community has been taken up this week solely by the 1st of January nominations for Chester, Liverpool, Epsom Spring, York, Doncaster, Newmarket, and a variety of other meetings, and it is gratifying to us to be able to report, that, although the Chester Cup shows a considerable falling off, the average is highly satisfactory.

Field sports have been stopped by the frost, which, if not severe, has taken sufficient hold of the ground to give the horsos and hounds a holiday.

The Steeplechase Calendar is "blank" as regards next week, and the coursing fixtures embrace none of any attraction to the metropolitans. They are Newcatle on Monday and Tuesday; Penryhn (Wales), on Tuesday and Wednesday; Hornby, on Wednesday and two following days; the South Lancashire and Caledonian open on Thursday and Friday—of course, "weather permitting."

#### TATTERSALL'S

MONDAY .- Another duli day, and the transactions without any influence on

CHESTER CUP.	
50 to l agst Peep-o'Day Boy   66 to l agst Melody (t)	100 to 1 agst Kennington (t)
(t)   66 to l — Lismahago	100 to 1 —— Emma (t)
50 to 1 — Essedarius [66 to 1 — Raby (t)	100 to 1 Chatterer (t)
50 to 1 — Dough (t)   66 to 1 — Woolwich (t)	100 to 1 — Ellerdale (t)
50 to 1 - Malton 68 to 1 - Chantrey (t)	100 to 1 - Horn of Chase (t)
50 to 1 — Cossack   83 to 1 — Clermont (t)	100 to 1 - Glauca (t)
50 to 1 — Chapticleer (t)	120 to 1 - Roland (t)
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.	
30 to 1 aget Testator   30	to l agst Lady Mary

| DERBY. | DERBY. | 1 to 1 agst Mildew | 25 to 1 agst Mildew | 18 to 1 — The Nigger (t) | 25 to 1 — Clinche | 18 to 1 — Voltigeur (t) | 30 to 1 — Mavors 30 to 1 agst William the Con 40 to 1 — Blarney

OAKS. 10 to I agst Probity (t)

THURSDAY .- The badness of business will be gathered from the following

QUOSAUGUS :—

CHESTER CUP.
2500 to 50 agst Malton; 1000 to 15 each agst Mounseer and Horn of Chase; and 2000 to 20 each agst Yan Diemen, The Flea, Chantrey, Roland, and Harriott.

DERBY.

DOI to 100 agst Bolingbroke, 750 to 50 agst Mayors, and 50 to 1 and 1000 to 15 and 10, to £180, agst Yew Tree.

RABY, WINNER OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES, &c .- A portrait of this racer, from a picture by Henry T. Davis, in the possession of James Melklam, Esq., is now in the engraver's hands, and will shortly be published by Moore, of West-street, St. Martin's-lane, where the painting will be on view for a few

An action having been brought against M. Ronconi, director of the Paris Italian Opera, by M. Flavlo, to recover his salary for the month of November, the Tribunal of Commerce of the Seine has given judgment against M. Ronconi, who has been ordered to pay the plaintiff the sum of 3333f. The action arose from M. Flavio declining to sing the music of Nemorino, in "L'Elisir d'Amore," without a rehearsal, he not having previovaly appeared in the part.

A stained glass window, chastely designed and beautifully executed by Messrs. Wood and Co., of London, has been recently put up at the west end of the north aisle of Walsden Church, near Todmorden, to commemorate the building of the tower of the sacred edifice by the Guild of Freemasons. The window has the following inscription at the foot:—
"Brothers Mark Fariell, Edward Fiske Browne, and Abraham Greenwood Eastwood caused this window to be made. Feast of St. Michael, 1849."

The following distinguished personages have died during the past year:—Ex-President Polk, Madame Recamier, Lady Blessington, Signor De Begnis, Marshal Bugeaud, ex-King Charles Albert of Sardinia, King William of Holland, Ibrahim Pasha, the Shah of Persia, Maria Edgeworth, Marquis d'Aligre—the French millionare; Professor Carmichael of Dublin; Robert Vernon—patron of art; Dr. Cooke Taylor, Frazer Tytler, the Queen Dowager.

On Friday evening week, a meeting of the inhabitants of Derby

On Friday evening week, a meeting of the inhabitants of Derby and its neighbourhood was held in the grand Jury room at the Town Hall, for taking into consideration the case of the Rev. Robert Whiston against the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. Resolutions were unanimously passed in support of that gentleman; and subscriptions, amounting to upwards of £70, were collected for the purposes of the suit.

On Christmas-Day, as S. Tillett, Esq., of Hill House, Lexden, Colchester, was in the act of drawing a cork from a bottle, the neck broke, and his left hand was so much lacerated, that he became quite exhausted from loss of blood. Mr. Morris, surgeon, succeeded in stopping the blood, but Mr. Tillett has been since confined to his bed. The wound is going on favourably, although the complete restoration of his hand cannot be expected for a considerable time.

Mr. J. F. Lalor, whose writings on the land question in the United Irishman, and subsequent productions as editor of the Felon, excited so much attention in Ireland a short time back, died on the 27th ult. As one of the Young Ireland party, Mr. Lalor was put in prison in 1848, and, although released in a few months, never, it is said, recovered the effects of incarcration on a delicate frame.

a few months, never, it is said, recovered the effects of incarceration a delicate frame.

In Loch Shieldaig (Inverness-shire) there is a small island or rock in Loch Shieldaig (Inverness-shire) there is a small island or rock in Lock Shieldaig (Inverness-shire) there is a small island or rock in Lock of aquatic birds.

abounding with rock pigeons, and frequented by large flocks of aquatic birds. A very small crevice in this rock affords a home to three very incongruous companions—a hawk, a rock pigeon, and an owlet—who have lived there in the greatest harmony for years. On this rock, last harvest, Kenneth M'Nair, gamekeeper, killed twenty-four hawks and a vast number of seafowl in one day.

At Dover Petty Sessious, on Saturday, Henry Hart, of Snargate-street, was charged with selling playing-cards the ace stamps of which were forced.

was charged with selling playing-cards the ace stamps of which were forged. The charge of selling could not be fully proved, but that of forgery was substantiated, and the prisoner was fully committed to Maidstone to take his trial at the next Kent Assizes. Bail for the prisoner's appearance was admitted.

## MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Cates, 85%. Railway stocks have been very heavy, but towards the close of the week, an improved feeling prevailed. Eastern Counties, Great Western, and South-Eastern were in better demand, at slight advances, although the amount of business doing was small, as the annexed quotations of actual bargains will demonstrate:—Aberdeen, 11%; Buckinghamshire, 16%; Caledonian, 10%; Ditto, New, Clo. Preference, 24% Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 24% Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 24% Chester and Holyhead. strate:—Aberdeen, 11½; Buckinghamshire, 16½; Caledonian, 10½; Ditto, New, £10, Preference, 1½; Chester and Holyhead, Preference, 9½; Eastern Counties, 7; Ditto, New, Gunzanteed, 6 per Cent., 11½; Ditto, Extension, 5 per Cent., No. 1, ½ pm.; East Lancashire, 11½; Great Northern, 7½; Ditto, Half, A, Deferred, 3½; Great Western, 58½; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 11½; Ditto, Fifths, 10½; Ditto, New, £17, 7½; Hull and Selby, 99; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 53; Ditto, Fifths, 2½; Ditto, New, Guraanteed, 6 per Cent., 12½; Ditto, Vest Riding Union, 3; Leeds and Thirsk, No. 3, 2½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 77½; London and North-Western, 111½; Ditto, New Quarters, 12½; Ditto, Fifths, 7½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.) C., 2½; Lendon and South Western, 61; Ditto, New Scrip, 1848, Preference, 7 per Cent., 6½; Midland, 44½; Ditto, Consol., £50 Shares, 7½; North British, 10½; Ditto, Halves, 4½; Ditto, Thirds, 3½; North Staffordshire, 7½; Reading, Guildford, and Reigate, 16½; South-Eastern, 19½; Ditto, Registered, No. 4, 6½; Ditto, Scrip, No. 4, 6½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 16½; Ditto, Newcastle Extension, 11½; Ditto, G.N.E. Preference, 3½; York and North Midland, 18; Ditto, Preference, 6½; Boulogne and Amiens, 7½; Central of France (Orleans and Vierzon), 13½; Luxembourg, 2½; Namur and Liege, 7; Northern of France, 1½ dis.; Parls and Rouen, 22½; Rouen and Havre, 9½; Sambre and Meuse, 2½.

## THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHARGE.—A very limited supply of English wheat has been received up to our market this week; owing to which, and the falling off in the importations from abroad, the demand for that grain has ruled somewhat active, at an advance in the quotations of from its 28 per quarter. Fine foreign wheat have moved off steadily, at a trifle more money; but all other kinds have commanded very little attention. Maiting barley has produced full currencles. In grinding and distilling parcels only a moderate business has been doing. The mait trade has ruled dull in the extreme, at barely stationary prices. Good sound outs have been steady, all other kinds dull, at late rules. Beans and peas have been lower to purchase. Fine four steady; all other articles dull.

\*\*Rendish\*\*, wWheat Essex and Kent rule 30s to asse ditto white alls to 50s. Norbit and

English. Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 39s to 45s; ditto, white, 41s to 50s; Norfolk and ffolk, red, 39s to 41s; ditto, white, 43s to 45s; rye, 22s to 24s; grinding barley, 21s to 23s;

distilling ditto, 24s, to 26s; malting ditto, 26s to 30s; Norfolk and Lincoln mait, 53s to 56s; brown ditto, 45s to 48s; Kingston and Ware, 54s to 57s; Chevalier, 57s to 58s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed cats, 13s to 16s; potato ditto, 18s to 21s; Youghal and Cork, black, 13s to 15s; ditto, white, 14s to 16s; tick beans, new, 25s to 27s; ditto, old, 29s to 31s; groy peas, 26s to 27s; maple, 27s to 29s; white, 27s to 28s; bollers, 29s to 31s per quarter. Town-made four, 33s to 46s; Suffolk, 30s to 36s per 280lbs.—Foreign: Dainzig red wheat, —s to —s; bar, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; cats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 21s to 24s per barrel; Baltic, —s to —s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—So little business has been doing in seeds this week, that our quotations must be considered almost nominal.

Linased, English, sowing, 54s to 56s; Baltic, crushing, 38s to 44s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; Hempseed, 22s to 34s per quarter; Coriander, 18s to 25s per cwt. Brown Mustard-seed, 8s to 11s; white ditto, 6s to 9s oft.

Rapeseed, new, £23 to £33 per last of ten quarters. Linased cakes, English, 28 los to £10s; ditto, foreign, £6 os to £8 0s per 100s; Rapesed cakes, £4 5s to £4 10s per ton. —a to —s; catra, —a to —s; extra, —a to —s; extra, —a per 6wt.

extra, up to —s. Foreign, Fou, —s to —states, —s; things of the prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6 dt to 7 d; of household do do to do per 4 bloaf.

\*\*Imperial Weekly Average.\*\*—Wheat, 39s 4d; barley, 25s 9d; oats, 15s 6d; rye, 24s 0d; beans, 26s 11d; peas, 29s 0d.

\*\*The Six weekls\* Average.\*\*—Wheat, 39s 5d; barley, 27s 0d; oats, 16s 2d; rye, 23s 6d; beans, 25s 1d; peas, 29s 7d.

\*\*Duties on Foreign Corn.\*\*—Wheat, 1s 0d; barley, 1s 0d; oats, 1s 0d; rye, 1s 0d; beans, 25s 4d, 2s 0d.

18 0d; peas, 18 0d.
Tea — A somewhat brisk demand has sprung up for the inferior kinds of Congou, the prices of which have advanced fully 1d per 1b. Common sound is selling at 10d per 1b. In most other qualities only a moderate business is doing, yet late rates are well supported.
Sugar.—A moderate business has been transacted in most descriptions of raw sugar, at fully last week's currencies. Refined goods, the supply of which is rather limited, are somewhat lower.
Brown lumps, 50e; and fair, 50s 6d to 52s per cwt. Crushed sugars are dull, but not cheaper.

what lower. Brown lumps, 50s; and fair, 50s 6d to 52s per cwt. Crushed sugars are duit; our of cheaper.

Coffee.—Further advanced rates have been paid for native Ceylon. During the wock, 12,000 bags have changed hands at 55s to 56s per cwt. In other kinds of coffee a steady business is doing.

Rice.—We have rather more inquiry for this article, the stock of which is upwards of 22.000 tous, and last week's prices are well supported.

Provisions.—Although the demand for most kinds of foreign butter is in a sluggish state, prices are well supported. Fine Friesland is solling at 88s to 92s; fine Kiel, 90s to 94s per cwt. The sale for Irish butter is rather heavy, at late rates. Carlow, firsts, landed, 72s to 78s; Clommel and Kilkenny, 70s to 76s; Cork, 72s to 73s; Waterford, 60s to 67s; and Limerick, 60s to 66s per cwt. The demand for English butter is inactive. Fine Dorset, 88s to 92s; middling ditto, 60s to 80s per cwt; fresh, 9s to 13s per dozen lbs. There is rather more doing in Irish becom, the prices of which have an upward tendency. Prime sizeable Waterford, 43s to 47s; heavy, 41s to 43s; Limerick, sizeable, 40s to 42s; and heavy, 40s per cwt. Contracts for forward delivery, at 42s to 46s. Lard and hams are quite as dear as last week.

has week.

Tailow.—Small parcels, on the spot, have soid at 38s to 38s 3d; and for forward delivery, as 3d to 38s 6d per cwt. Town tailow, 39s to 39s 6d per cwt, net cash.

Oils.—Linseed oil has soid to some extent, on speculation, at an advance in the quotations of 30s per ton. Otherwise, the market is steady.

Hay and Straw.—Mesdow hay, £2 6s to £3 10s; clover ditto, £3 0s to £4 10s; and straw, £12 sto £4 8 per load.

Spirits.—Brandy continues in steady request, at fully last week's quotations. Cognac, of the vintage of 18s8, is selling at 4s 7d in puncheous and 4s 8d to 4s 9d in hogsheads. Rum is tolerably firm. Geneva and corn spirits dull.

Coats.—Carr's Hartley, 15s 6d; New Tanfield, 14s 6d; West Adair's, 14s; Hilton, 18s 9d; Caradoo, 18s; Tees, 18s 9d; Stewart's, 18s 9d per ton.

Hops.—For all kinds, the demand is very inactive. In prices, however, we have no change to notice.

to notice.

Wool.—A full average amount of business is doing in this market, at late figures. The imports continue small.

Potatoes.—Fine samples are held at from 90s to 110s per ton. In other kinds—the supplies of which are very abundant—very few transactions have taken place, and the quotations

are lower.

Smithfield.—The supplies of fat stock on sale this week have been small. On the whole, a steady business has been transacted, at full prices.

Beef, from 3s of to 6s 2d; mutton, 3s of to 4s 4d; veal, 3s 4d to 3s 10d; and pork, 3s 4d to 4s 3d per 8 lb, to sink the offals.

Newpate and Leadenhall.—Each kind of meat is in moderate supply and steady demand, on the following terms:—

Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d; mutton, 2s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 3s 0d to 3s 10d; and pork, 2s od to 4s 2d per 8 lb, by the careass.

#### THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1849

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1849

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 28.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev James Burrowes to be Colonial Chaplain for her Majesty's settlements in the Gambia
Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint the Rev Reginald Robert Bradley to be Colonial Chaplain for her Majesty's forts and settlements on the Gold Coast

WHITEHALL, DEC. 26.

The Queen has been pleased to repoint the Rev William Corbet Le Breton, M A, to the Deanery of the Island of Jersey, void by the death of the Very Rev James Hemery

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 28.

Royal Horse Guards: Capt F Sutton to be Captain, vice Brevet-Major Hammer; Cornet A Massengberd, to be Cornet, vice 8 G L Fox.

Oth Dragoons; Brevet-Major W E Hammer to be Captain, vice Sutton.
13th Light Dragoons; Cornet 8 G L Fox.

13th Light Dragoons; Cornet 8 G L Fox.

Oth Dragoons; Brevet-Major W E Hammer to be Captain, vice Sutton.
13th Light Dragoons; Cornet 8 G L Fox.

Oth Dragoons; Brevet-Major W E Hammer to be Captain, vice Sutton.
13th Light Dragoons; Brevet-Major W E Hammer to be Captain, vice Renny.

4th Foot: Captain 1 It Lie Robeck to be Captain, vice Hext. 5th: Lieut G Ronny to be Captain, vice Forrest; second-Lieut & Ross to be First-Lieutenant, vice Renny.

5th: Euclide to be Ensign, vice G Ruvignes. Sth: Capt C 8 Hext to be Captain, vice de Robeck.

9th: Lieut R Browne to be Captain, vice Cubit; Ensign 8 B M Skinner to be Lieutenant;

10 be Captain, vice Cust; Ensign D F Bouverie to be Lieutenant, vice Brennan;

11 be Captain, vice Cust; Ensign D F Bouverie to be Lieutenant, vice Brennan;

12 be Captain, vice Cust; Ensign D F Bouverie to be Lieutenant, vice Brennan;

13 be Captain, vice Cust; Ensign D F Bouverie to be Lieutenant, vice Brennan;

14 be Captain, vice Cust; Ensign D F Bouverie to be Lieutenant, vice Brennan;

15 be Captain, vice Cust; Ensign D F Bouverie to be Lieutenant, vice Brennan;

16 be Captain, vice De Ensign, vice Platt, 18ts; Major H Reid to be Major, vice

18 be Firman;

Is twest main Regiment: Licuit II Case to be Capt, vice Mackenze; Emsign F at Godden to be Licuit, vice Cafe.

BREVET.—Capt the Hon P F Cust to be Major in the Army; Major the Hon P F Cust to be Licuit. Colonel in the Army.

The undermentioned Cadets of the Hon the East India Company's service to have the local and temporary rank of Ensign, during the period of their being placed under the command of Licuit-Col Sir F Smith, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for Field Instructions in the art of Sapping and Mining:—G A Craster, H A Brownlow, W S Trevor, J R Soady, J O Mayne, and H T Rogers.

ADMIRALTY. DEC. 24.

ADMIRALTY, DEc. 24.

The following Promotions have this day taken place, consequent on the death of Admiral of the White, the Right Hon John Lord Colville:—
Admiral of the Blue the Right Hon James Marquis of Thomond, to be Admiral of the White. Vice-Admiral of the Red Sig George Mundy, K C B, to be Admiral of the Blue. Vice-Admiral of the White Sir Charles Bullen, K C B, K C H, to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. Vice-Admiral of the White Sir Charles Bullen, K C B, K C H, to be Vice-Admiral of the Red. Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Hon Frederick William Aylmer, C B, to be Vice-Admiral of the White-

Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Hon Frederick William Ayimer, U.B., U. De Frederick William Ayimer, U.B., U. De Frederick William Ayimer, U.B., U. De Frederick William Ayimer, U.B., U

SCOTCH BEQUESTRATIONS.

W BARROWMAN, Rawyards, grocer. A MACKAY, Easter Ardress, Ross-shire, Iron-nonger. W DEANS, Leith, merchast.

TUESDAY, JAN. 1.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 29.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto William Jeffoott, Esq. Recorder of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

William Jeffcott, Esq. Recorder of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca.

CROWN OFFICE, DEC. 31.

MEMBER RETURNED TO SERVE IN THIS PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Shoreham.—Alexander Francis Charles Gordon Lennox, commonly called Lord Alexander Francis Charles Gordon Lennox, in the room of Charles Goring, Esq. deceased.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DEC. 29.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants. R Oldfield, vice Richards; H MG Purvis, vice Hope; W H Goodenough, vice Dashwood; A H W Williams, vice Brendou; W S M Wolfe, vice De Havilland; C F Cockburn, vice Carden; H H Conolly, vice Wilkiamen; W C Nangle, vice Lukhi; H Strover, vice Walker; C Hardy, vice Walcot; W W Hagan, vice Burtchaeli; C D Fisher, vice Davis; L F Hall, vice Brodin; F C Griffin, vice Bolton; J H Pelle, vice Traherne; J Kelly, vice Batchellor; C J Dowse, vice Middleton.

Corps of Royal Engineers: Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants—W D Marsh, vice Stotherd; W J Stuart, vice Noble.

BANKRUPTS.

E BELL, Lamboth-walk, grocer. Z STKRUPTS.

Z

R and M HETHERINGTON, Glasgow, file-cutters. T WHITTET and CO., Perth, merchants. M'FARLANE and M'LEOD, Paisley, manufacturers. G and H STANKIE, Edinburgh, cap manufacturers.

At 4, Windsor-terrace, Maida-hill, the wife of J Stewart Lamb, Esq, M D, of a son.—At Chobham, the wife of the Rev George Robinson, rector of Bisley, of a son, stillborn.—At Aldenham Vicarage, Herts, the wife of the Rev Frederick Fisher, of a son.—At the Rectory, 15, Grosvenor-street, Mrs. Howarth, of a daughter.—At Child Okeford, Dorset, Mrs. Major John Weichman, of a son.—On the 22d instant the lady of John Outhwaite, M D, Poppleton Hall, York, of a daughter.

John Welchman, of a son.—On the 22d install the 1824 of Solid Oddwarder, in D., Poppleton Hall, York, of a daughter.

At St James's Church, Piccadilly, Frederick George William Fearon, Esq, of her Majesty's 69th Regiment, to Isabel, second daughter of Rear-Admirel Sir J J Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., K.C.II, and relied of the late Captain Henry Schine Browne, of her Majesty's 58th Light Henry Schine Browne, of her Majesty's 58th Light daughter of Henry Reight, Esq, and niece of Lieutensant-Colonel Faddy, of the Royal Ariettlery.—At Lee, Kent, the Rev Regimald R Bradley, B A, Colonial Chaplain to her Majesty's Forts and Settlements on the Gold Coast, to Alicia Georgians, eldest daughter of Major Sanders, K.C.S.—At St Michael's, Highgrate, the Rev Alfred Barrett, M.A, of Worcester College, Oxford, to Emma, widow of the late John Collins, Esq, of Hartley House, Bath.—On the the of June last, at the Old Mission Church, Calcutta, Captain S Coverley, Hon East India Company's Service (son of Mr Coverley, of Searborough), to Charlotte Loveday, daughter of J F Sandys, Esq, of Bhagulpore and Garden Reach, Calcutta.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

At his residence at Highgate, Lieutesant-Oolonel Archibald Irvine, C B, Director of Works to the Admiralty, and late of the Bengal Engineers.—In Dublin, the Hon. Mrs. Otway Cave, of Castle Otway, in the county of Tipperary, widow of the Hos Robert Otway Cave, and ediest daughter of the late Sir F Burdett, Bart.—At the vicarage, the Rev W Hassell, vicar of Much Dewchurch and perpetual curate of Much Birch, Herefordshire, aged 62 years—At Sundridge Park, Bromley, Kent, Ann, relict of the late Sir Samuel Scott Bart, in the Sad year of her ago.—Lucy Frances, wife of Captain Lucas, late of the Hon East India Company's Service—In Davies-street, Serkeley-square, Mary, second daughter of Dr Woodfall, aged 17 months—In his 98th year, Abel Chapman, Esq. of Woodford, Essex.

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Choicest works of Herz, Jullien, Verdi, Rossini, and all the first
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and perfectly printed.—WALKER'S, 17, Soho-square, the old cheap
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To Cash Purchasers, wishing to avoid the charges of Privat Milliners.—Compare the following prices:—Rich Genos Silk Velve Bonnets, all colours, Cap, &c., complete, One Guinea each, Rick French Satin or Glacie Silk, all colours, 12s 9d to 16s 9d. Mourniss statin or Ducapp, richly trimmed, Patent Crapp, 10s 6d to 13s 6d Widows' Bonnets, with double crape veil, 13s 6d to 17s 6d. Fin White Sewn Chips, for Brides, 10s 6d each. Dunstable Whole Struck the new shape, 2s 11d to 3s 11d. More fashionable or more becoming Bonnets cannot be procured at any price, and the largest Stock is London to select from. Country Milliners supplied with pattern Bonets monthly for cash only, at CRANBOUNN HOUSE, No. 39, Cranbourn-street, Leicester-square. Proprietors, E. WOOKEY and CO.

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SHOW-ROOMS, the walls of which are fitted up with Ornamental
Decorations adapted for the Drawingroom, Dining-room, Boudoir,
&c. The Rooms are also elegrably furnished with every article of

DIETETIC COCOA.—Dyspeptics and persons

SEASONABLE PRESENTS.—At this festive period of the year, the following unrivalled discoveries for the toilet are called into increased requisition, namely, ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, for creating and sustaining a luxuriant head of bair; ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for rendering the skin soft, fair, and blooming; and ROWLANDS (DONTO, or Pearl Dant Fried, for levels and ROWLANDS (DONTO, or Pearl Dant Fried, for levels).

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Tables, Paper-weights, &c., in Italian Alabaster, Marble, Bronze, &c.

PARIAN BRACELET.—This exquisite No-velty is gaining universal admiration, and is the most elegant specimen of Parian art +ver produced.—Sent Poet-free, on receipt of les, direct from Mrs MARY BROUGHAM, Manufacturer, Burslem

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REILLY, Gun Maker, New Oxford-street.

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combined with extreme moderation in price, recommend to all classes
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VINO DE LA REYNA—PURE PALE
SHERRY, delicate flavour, the genuine juice of the grape, 36s
per dozen. PRIME OLD PORT, three years in bottle, 36s; five
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Terms, Casit, or a reference in London—carriage free. No charge for
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NEW TON'S GLOBES.—Patronised by her Majesty and Prince Albert.—The nobility, gentry, and public in general, are respectfully informed that Measrs, KEWTON have constantly on sale a large assortment of GLOBES of all sizes and kinds of mounting, varying in price from 2 to 40 guiseas per pair; smaller sizes, suitable for presents, at from 2s to 30s each; School Globes, 12 inches in diameter, on an improved principle, 3 guineas per pair. Maunfactory, 66, Chanceny-lane.

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Sons and Nephews of the late Thomas and John Hawley, formerly of 75, Strand, and Coventry-street; and, OBSERVE, the only surviving branches of the family in the trade. We cannot sell our really sound, handsomely finished, properly constructed GOLD WATCHES for less than £6 lbs, 18iver, £5 3s; elegant Gold Levers, 12 ge; Silver, 6 ge; Youth's Silver, £3. But we can confidently guarantee them to give perfect satisfaction. Cheaper may be purchased; but, for intrinsic value, they will bear no comparison.—284, High Holborn.

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A HANDSOME PRESENT.—A GOLD WATCH and fine GOLD CHAIN, fitted complete in a morococ case, for £8 10s, very suitable for a present. The description of the watch is as follows:—Double-backed gold case, gold dist, horizontal inovement. four holes jewelled, maintaining power to go whilst being wound, and all recent improvements. A written warranty given, and a twelvemonth's trial allowed. The chain is of the best quality.—SAILL and SUNS, Watch Manufacturers, 18, Cornhill, opposite the New Royal Exchange.—N.B. These elegant presents can be forwarded through the post-office with perfect asfety, upon the receipt of an order for the amount.

SARL'S ARGENTINE SILVER PLATE.—
SARL and SONS, 18. Cornbill, solicit an inspection of this beautiful metal, which continues to stand unrivalled amongst all the substitutes for silver. The magnificant stock has lately been enriched with many splendid novelties in dinner, toa, and breakfast services. The spoon and fork department includes every pattern us all y made in solid silver. Orders to any extent can now be promptly executed, Pampliets, with sketches and prices, can be obtained grat s at the Manufactory, 18, Cornbill.

THOSE ABOUT to MARRY should obtain all goods delivered in any part of the kingtom carriage free.—At 8MlTH'S Cabinet, Bedding, and Upholstery Warerooms, 23, Bagnigge Wells-road, next door to Clerkenwell Police-court.

THE TEETH.—A very curious invention connected with Dental Surgery has been introduced by Mr. BOWARD, of 17, George-street, Hanover-square; it is the introduction of an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEE! H, fixed without springs, wires, or legatures. They so perfectly resemble antural teeth, as not to be distinguished from the original by the

SIX WEEKS' WASH for THREEPENCE! A Great Saving of Time, Labour, and Money, by using Bit ADEN'S IMPROVED WASHING FLUID. You can do Sox Weeks' Wash in less than half the usual time, for less than half the money. and less than half the labour. Three-pennyworth of this fluid is emoreh for a Six Weeks' Wash for a moderate family! The fact is, ART is superseding old wars, and no one now thinks of working at the old slow pace. Seeing you can save Time, Labour, and Money by this new mode, why should you not use this most excellent fluid, which is warranted not to injure the finest linen? Sold in Bottles at 3d, 6d, and is; or 2s per galion, at most respectable shops in the kingdom, Directions for Use on the Bottles. Manufactory, 84, St. Jahn-street, London.

DEOPLE of ENGLAND, read the GENERAL

#### FRENCH INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION. THE

N DECEMBER 1st, we gave a series of Illustrations of the class of Art in this Exposition. We now return to the subject, in order to present a few Specimens, more remarkable for their novelty of design and beauty of finish.

The Pistol represented Specimens, more remarkable for their novelty of design and beauty of finish.

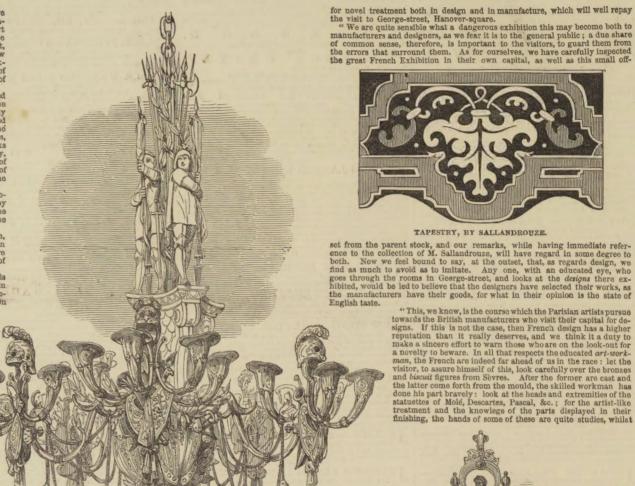
The Pistol represented in our initial letter is one of a pair most exquisitely worked, and forwarded for exhibition by Grobe frères, Rue de Varennes, St. Germain. The stocks of the pistols are of ebony, richly carved, the remaining portions being of beautifully wrought steel and iron. The style of the enrichments is Gothic, and the finish of the work is most admirable.

Amongst other objects of taste in the Exposition, we should mention an Harmonium, by Debain. Its exterior is of good design, and some of the ornaments exceedingly well done. The tone of the instrument is very fine.

The Cup, by Bruneau, is of most elegant form, and beautifully ornamented. The glit decoration round the lower part of the Cup and the stand are in good taste, characteristic, and in the style of the Renaissance.

The Cover of the Missal we have represented is one of the most delicately wrought carvings in boxwood we have ever seen, and the Gothic design is exceedingly elegant and characteristic. On the scroll beneath the bas-relief in the centre, which represents the descent from the Cross, is sculptured in slightly raised letters, "Jésns descendu de la Croix." All the enrichments of this cover being of open-work, and mounted on a pale blue ground, the effect is most tasteful and light. It is manufactured by Grnel, of the Rue Royale.

The Chandelier, by Charpentier, is one of the most elaborate and picturesque specimens of this cover being of open-work, and mounted on a pale blue ground, the effect is most tasteful and light. It would suit most admirably a hall or armoury, from the weapons both defensive and offensive of which the chief ornaments are composed; and even the chains festooning and enriching the lower portion of the composition are in strict character, being intended to represent parts of morning stars—the stars, or balls set with spikes, forming pendants to the chains. The same anachronism—that of combining classic and mediaeval arms and armou

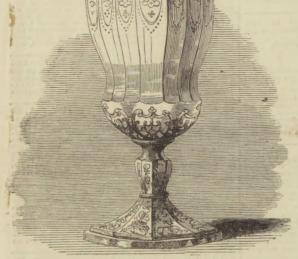


CHANDELIER, BY CHARPENTIER.

Laurent, of Paris, the unity of design and simplicity of the ornament employed are worthy of note by our manufacturers in papier māchē. The dark tint is of a blue colour; the middle tint represents the bulh; the remainder being white, with the exception of the border, which is a dark wood. Altogether, this has a very beautiful effect.

We find, in the Journal of Design for the present month, the following sensible observations upon the Exposition:—

"Coming events cast their shadows before,' and a portion of the great exhibition of the Industry of All Nations in 1851 has its forerunner in the gathering made from the last Exposition Industriel in the French capital, for the inspection of the English public. Daily reports from all quarters—from manufacturers, designers, and schools of design—show that there is a general training or preparation for the coming struggle, and that the worlds of manufacture and of industrial art are awakening to the importance of the event: the eyes of all men must then be directed to them and to their labours; and they will do wisely to neglect no means that may conduce to their improvement, and enable them to advance the national reputation. Among these means, that of seeing what our neighbours are able to produce, which is thus offered, is most desirable. We may thus endeavour to emulate their excellences where they do excel us, and, while awarding them their due meed of praise, make strennous efforts, ere the time of trial comes, to lessen the distance by which they head us in the race; we may, moreover, find suggestions



CUP, BY BRENEAU.

The Portière (hanging or a doorway), and the piece of Tapestry, are from M. Sallandrouze's manufactory. The spirit of the design, and the harmony of colour, in these specimens is highly commendable.

The Brooch forming the subject of one of our Cuts is by Rudolph, and is an excellent imitation of cinque-cento work. It is made of gold, enamelled white; the precious stones set in it are brilliants, with the exception of those in the pendants and the large stones in the centre, which are emeralds. The small figures are made of silver, and a good effect is produced by the silver being cyclical.

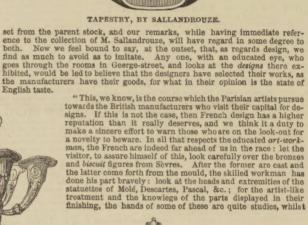
Lastly, in the Lid of a Casket, inlaid with buhl and enamel, manufactured by



COVER OF MISSAL BY GRUEL



PORTIERE, BY BALLANDROUZE.





BROOCH, BY RUDOLPH.

the English workman would most probably have left them like gloved hands, without marking of tendon or articulation, as they would be without character. The chasing of the branzes, both figure and ornament, is worked with equal intelligence and hand-skill. The china painting from Sevres bears out the same remark: some of the flowers and shells on the plates, the figures and ornament on the tazzas, imitated from those of Raphael and Julio Romano, are truly beautiful, more like the works of those who are more especially devoted to the fine arts than the labours of art-workmen. Let the manufacturer, then, take from this his first lesson; let him educate his own workmen, for without this all the skill of the designer will be useless."



LID OF A CASKET, BY LAURENT.